Board of Trade Journal

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Front cover photograph

John Siddeley, the British Design Consultant, recently visited Australia on the Cotton Board's behalf, and designed a series of six rooms which were built and decorated within Georges 'Hostess' store, Melbourne. The rooms were intended to illustrate the suitability of new British cotton furnishings to the Australian way of life. They were all keyed to a cool black, white and green theme. The photograph shows Edinburgh Weavers' glazed chintz 'Intaglio' and toning green chintzes by the same firm used in the lounge. The same print was used on the patio where a sofa was covered with white terry towelling by Christy.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,
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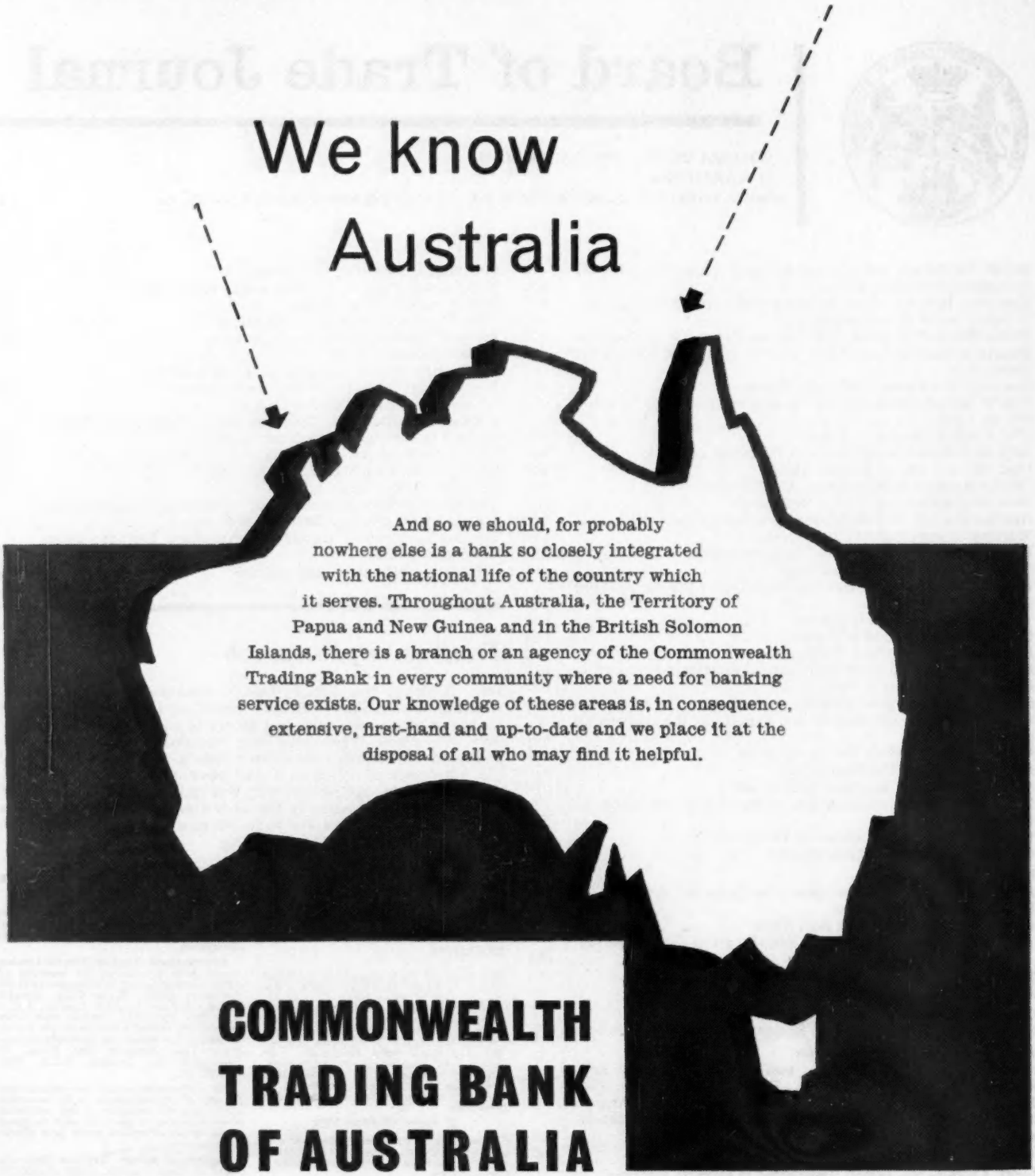

And so we should, for probably nowhere else is a bank so closely integrated with the national life of the country which it serves. Throughout Australia, the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and in the British Solomon Islands, there is a branch or an agency of the Commonwealth Trading Bank in every community where a need for banking service exists. Our knowledge of these areas is, in consequence, extensive, first-hand and up-to-date and we place it at the disposal of all who may find it helpful.

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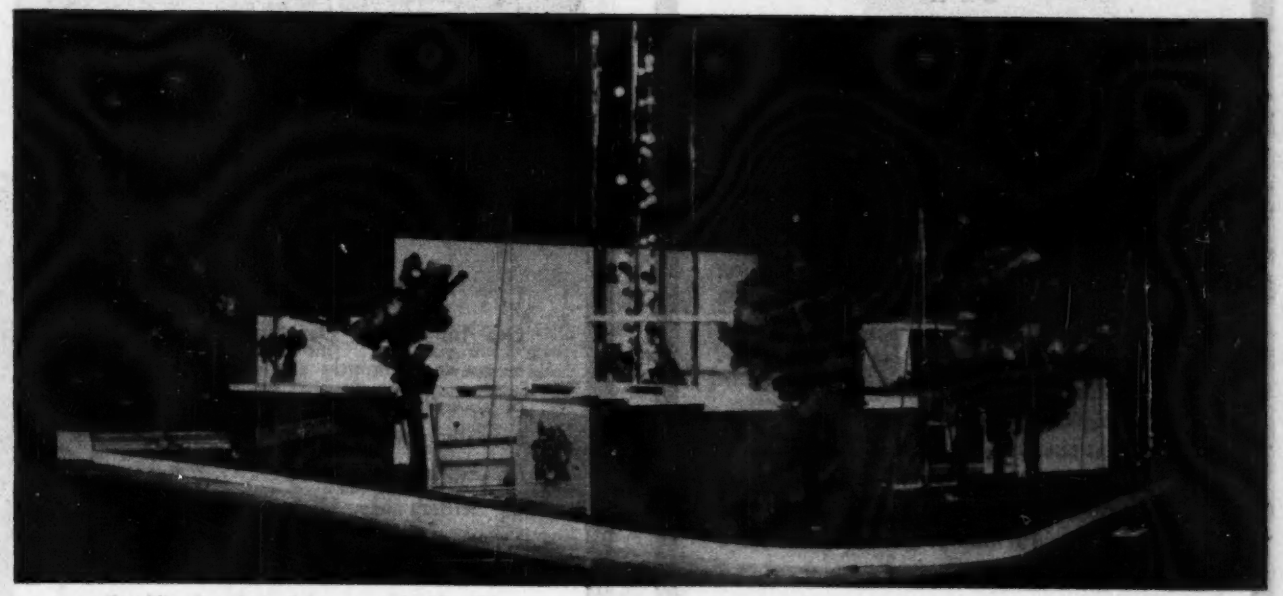
British Exhibition Australia and British Fortnight, Sydney, will be biggest promotion yet



A model of the official British Pavilion

BY W. V. HARCOURT, INFORMATION OFFICER,

BRITISH OVERSEAS FAIRS LTD.

THE EXPERTIZE and effort being put into the preparations for the British Exhibition Australia and British Fortnight Sydney, September 25 to October 10, 1964, are impressive. As part of the build-up, British Weeks, organized by the Board of Trade, are being held in every state capital throughout the vast continent, as well as in Hobart, Tasmania and the Federal capital, Canberra.

Elizabethan serving wenches have been flown to Adelaide and town criers have paraded through the streets of Brisbane, publicizing the promotion during highly successful British Weeks already held there. The list of similar supporting events to be held in Sydney during the show is extensive. It includes a full-scale Anglo-Australian Military Tattoo with troops flown in from Britain and South-East Asia, art shows, theatrical performances, sporting events and perhaps even a 'Miss British Industry'.

Entertaining activities such as these are invaluable in stimulating consumer interest, but they are only a part of the overall effort and are specifically designed to attract visitors to the show. It would be completely misleading to identify the whole promotion, which is the greatest ever made by British industry overseas, with such publicity orientated events.

Meanwhile, at a more serious level, preparations for a massive campaign to attract buyers from Australia, New Zealand and South-East Asia are proceeding smoothly. Planeloads of buyers from other Australian states and New Zealand, selected from lists supplied by exhibitors, will be 'air-lifted' to the show.

A direct mailing campaign to some 40,000 buyers throughout Australasia will commence in June. Australian banks, chambers of commerce and various trade associations have been contacted and have generously offered their wholehearted support. Among other things, these organizations and companies have agreed to co-operate in the direct mailings by dispatching invitations to their own members and clients.

The buyers' campaign will be well supported by paid advertising in the trade and technical press, and a flow of editorial material about industries and firms prominently represented in the Exhibition. This material is being prepared in co-operation

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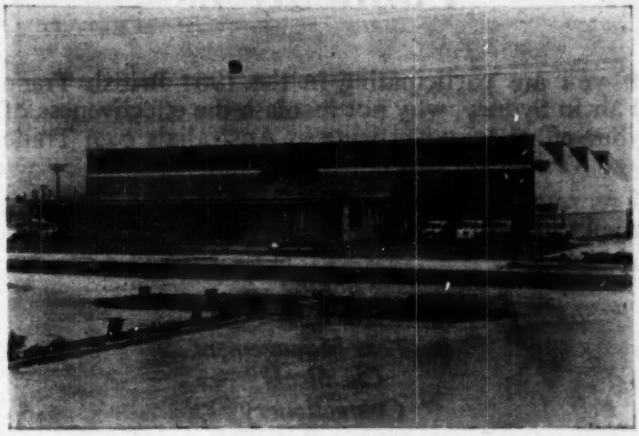
with the Central Office of Information in London and placed in Australian journals by British Overseas Fairs' public relations counsellors in Australia, Ronald Plater & Co. Ltd., and the British Information Service. The drive to interest buyers will be followed by a vigorous campaign to attract visitors. In all, over £100,000 will be spent on advertising and public relations in support of individual campaigns launched by exhibitors.

The largest single display will be the British Government pavilion. Costing over £100,000 and occupying 16,000 square feet, the pavilion will have for its theme Britain's second industrial



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BRITISH EXHIBITION SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

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WE have pleasure in announcing that our Group Company, Lep Transport (N.S.W.) Pty. Limited, Sydney, has been appointed joint official Forwarding Agent for the British Exhibition, Australia, 25th September — 10th October, 1964.
To enable United Kingdom exhibitors to make their arrangements, full particulars of conditions and rates for Packing, Transport, Insurance and local services in Sydney are now available and may be obtained from any Lep Office in the United Kingdom or by applying direct to —

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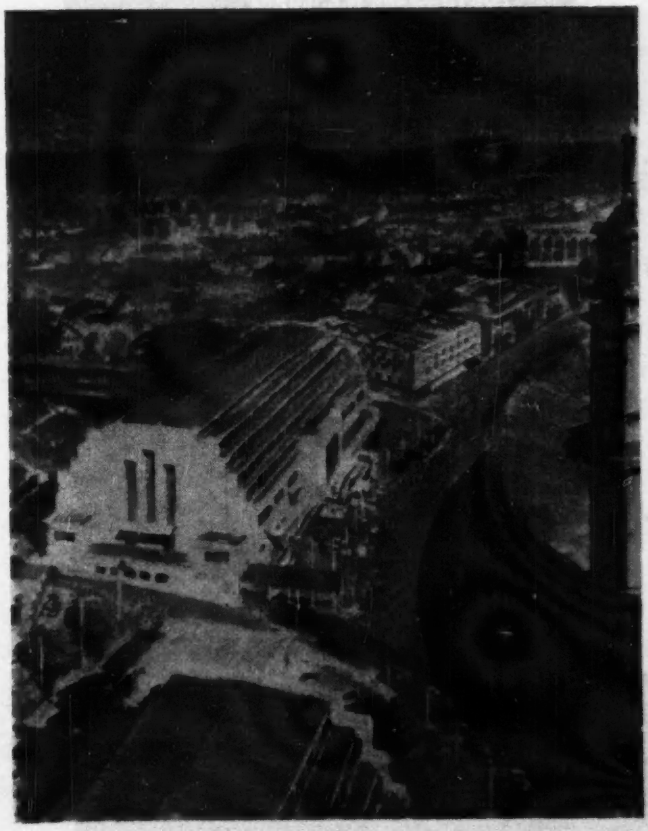
Mr. W. P. N. Edwards, managing director of British Overseas Fairs Ltd., who is now in Sydney in charge of the organization of the Brtish Exhibition, Australia, and the British Fortnight, Sydney.

revolution. Designed by the Central Office of Information, the pavilion will present Britain in the van of world industrial progress.

Hard-hitting displays will emphasize that one-quarter of what Britain makes today did not exist ten years ago. Reflecting the general pattern of industrial participation, the official pavilion will be the focal point of the Exhibition.

Industries already participating in strength include aircraft, motor, machinery, mining, steel, services and consumer goods. Already 85 per cent of the space has been booked by United Kingdom firms and Australian firms manufacturing under licence or any other arrangement with British firms. Australian firms with British connections are eligible to participate as the objective of the Exhibition is to illustrate in a tangible way Britain's immense stake and faith in Australia's future both in trade and investment.

The Australian Government has given the project its enthusiastic



A visual by John Lansdell, co-ordinating designer of the exhibition, illustrating the new look the British Exhibition will give to the Sydney showgrounds.

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and wholehearted support. Sir Robert Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, has agreed to open the Exhibition and to become a joint President together with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, while the Australian Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. John McEwen, has agreed to be Vice-President jointly with the United Kingdom Ministers Mr. Edward Heath and Mr. Duncan Sandys.

On accepting the invitation to become joint President, Sir

'EXPORT SERVICE BULLETIN' MARKET REPORTS

The following is a list of titles of market reports relating to Australia which have been published in supplements to the 'Export Service Bulletin'. Copies of most of these market reports can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

	Supplement No.
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Outboard motors	49/61
Mobile cranes, crawler and truck mounted	19/62
Excavating and earth-moving machinery	27/62
Furnishing fabrics	29/62
Packaging machinery	30/62
Motor cycles, scooters	35/62
Laundry and dry-cleaning	44/62
Kitchen hardware	51/62
Domestic electrical appliances	52/62
Floor coverings	1/63
Mining and quarrying in Western Australia	38/63
Musical instruments	42/63
Fork lift trucks	44/63
	Bulletin
Woodworking machinery	43/64

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Robert said: 'This will be the first British exhibition to be held in any Commonwealth country, and it will be the most ambitious British venture of its kind attempted anywhere. This is very gratifying. The objectives of the Exhibition and the associate activities are to demonstrate and strengthen the close ties which exist between Australia and Britain. These are indeed worthy objectives, which I warmly commend. I wish the Exhibition every success.'

Princess Marina, the Duchess of Kent, has graciously consented to visit the Exhibition during her visit to Australia next September. Already BOF Ltd. has transferred headquarters to Sydney. Mr. W. P. N. Edwards, Managing Director of BOF Ltd. and also FBI Director of Promotion and Information, has taken over the Sydney office. Mr. John Lansdell, the co-ordinating designer, has recently visited Sydney and plans to give the Sydney showgrounds, where the Exhibition will be held, a completely new look.

Meanwhile, preparations for the British Fortnight, which will be held in Sydney shops and department stores, are proceeding smoothly. Mr. L. W. Beardsmore, BOF's specialist in British Fortnight promotions, aims to saturate the principal shopping centres and suburbs of Sydney with British consumer goods and window displays.

The object of the promotion is to present a picture of modern Britain, proud of the past and confident of the future, and present indications are that the Exhibition and Fortnight will be the most professional and successful effort Britain has ever mounted overseas.

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'THERE IS NEED for a new nationally recognized qualification in business studies at honours degree level in respect of courses which offer an advanced general education for business combined with practical experience in business.' This is said in a report of a sub-committee of the National Advisory Council for Education in Industry and Commerce which has been published by the Ministry of Education. The report entitled 'A Higher Award in Business Studies' is published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 9d.

Tourism—Britain's fourth largest earner

—Lord Geddes

LORD GEDDES, chairman of the British Travel and Holidays Association, at a meeting of the Council of the Association, held in London recently, said that in 1961 Britain attracted 1,824,000 overseas visitors. Last year the numbers of overseas visitors who came to Britain totalled 2,156,500. This figure, he said, represented an 11 per cent increase over the 1962 total. Earnings from overseas visitor traffic last year were well over £320 million. So tourism held its place as Britain's fourth largest earner of foreign currency.

Lord Geddes said: 'Last year also saw two attainments which were milestones in the history of the British travel industry – for the first time European visitors passed the million mark and also for the first time we recorded more than half-a-million visitors from the United States. What of 1964? Although I am always reluctant to make forecasts, because tourist traffic is at the mercy of so many imponderables, there is every indication that we shall have a good year. In January the number of inquiries dealt with by our three offices in the United States totalled more than 27,000. In January last year they dealt with 11,000 inquiries. In our Paris office in January 1964 the postal inquiries alone numbered 18,500. In January of last year Paris office dealt with just under 3,000 postal inquiries. Inquiries dealt with by our Stockholm office in January this year were almost four times as many as in January 1963.

'The growth of our traffic must be met by a corresponding growth in the facilities and services which Britain had to offer the visitor from overseas,' added Lord Geddes. Last year was a time of great activity in pursuing the Association's policy of encouraging the development of this country's tourist services. Conferences were held last year in Yorkshire, in the North-east, and in the South-west, at each of which Association representatives of local authorities and of transport, hotel, catering and other interests in the areas, examined the tourist potentials of their regions and discussed ways and means by which those potentialities might be further developed. 'The Association believes that it is only by the establishment of such regional organizations that tourist services can be developed along the right lines and at the essential rate to meet the constantly growing demand.'

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Prime Minister addresses conference on 'Enterprise Scotland '64'

SPEAKING AT A Press conference in London on March 17 to launch the fourth Scottish Industries Exhibition – 'Enterprise Scotland '64' – which is to be held in the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, in September, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Prime Minister, said the exhibition 'raises the curtain on one of the biggest programmes of national development which is taking place in any part of industrial Europe'.

The Prime Minister said: 'When you look at the old industries combined with the new, there seems to be a rejuvenation of industry in Scotland, combined with a diversity for which so many people have been working for so many years.' Continuing, he said: 'In a very short period there has been a change in the infrastructure of Scotland that includes the new towns.' East Kilbride, he said, had been used as the model for new town development in many places. As far as transport was concerned he referred to the new Forth road bridge, the bridge over the Tay, and the two tunnels under the Clyde, one already existing and the other coming shortly. 'If you include everything that can be included in the modernization of Scotland,' he said, 'I think we are spending something like £140 million on modernizing our country.'

Lord Clydesmuir, chairman of 'Enterprise Scotland 64', said: 'Scotland is not just a land peopled by kilted romantics who only play the pipes, distil whisky, and eat haggis. This old myth must be dispelled – the Scotland of today presents a vastly different picture. The cultural and gastronomic pleasures may still be enjoyed but we are also renowned for building great ships, for our heavy engineering industries, for woollens and textiles. These industries still provide a backbone, and play a great part in our economy as of course does the export of whisky, but alongside them is growing a wide range of new industries employing new styles and techniques backed by scientific knowledge and application.'

At the conference Lord Clydesmuir announced details of a new national competition, to be promoted by the exhibition and sponsored by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry). Designed to recognize trade enterprise, it is open to firms manufacturing in Scotland. There are two awards – one for enterprise in exporting Scottish manufacture goods and the second for enterprise in new product development in Scotland.

Leading Scottish silversmiths are being commissioned to design two trophies offered by the Scotch Whisky Association. A panel of five assessors, eminent in Scottish business and commerce, will be appointed to judge the contest.

In the export category, judges will take into account development of overseas sales of a Scottish-made product, performance in breaking into new markets, personal effort, the influence of the success of one manufacturer on another, and the furtherance of the good name generally of Scottish goods in export markets.

Belgian mission to Britain should strengthen trade links

—Lord Drumalbyn

SPEAKING AT a dinner in London on March 17 given by the Belgian Chamber of Commerce for the visiting Trade and Economic Mission from Belgium, Lord Drumalbyn, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that the ties both of friendship and of business between our two countries had always been very close.

Trade was increasing between our two countries year by year, said the Minister. 'We bought one-fifth more from you last year than the year before. This rapid increase no doubt reflects the recent rise in prosperity in Britain. The Belgian Mission may have been a little apprehensive when they arrived here that in view of January's figures of British exports and imports this buoyant tendency might have to be curbed in one way or another'. H.R.H. Prince Albert, the leader of the Mission had said on arrival that he had faith in the strength of the British economy. 'So have we. The trade figures for February announced today are certainly reassuring. What is perhaps more significant is that despite the fact that your tariffs against us, generally speaking, have been increasing to bring them nearer to the EEC average, our exports to Belgium have also risen. We are confident that the enterprise and ingenuity of businessmen in both countries will maintain this impetus, until the wider European grouping to which so many of us on both sides of the North Sea look forward is achieved.'

Mr. Edward Heath (right), Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, talking to HRH Prince Albert of Liege, leader of the recent Belgian mission to the United Kingdom, during his visit to the Board of Trade in London.

'Meanwhile,' added the Minister, 'we for our part will do all we can to strengthen the links, commercial and social, which bind us together, and we shall work with you through Western European Union and in every other way we can. Our commercial links are not confined to exchanges of goods. We welcome Belgian firms who establish themselves in Britain, and enjoy the advantages British made goods have in the Commonwealth and EFTA. Many have already done so. Those which set up in areas of high unemployment, which we call development districts, can obtain assistance and special tax concessions on an equal footing with British firms. And many British firms have set up businesses within the vigorous and expanding economy of Belgium. BP and Shell; Leyland Triumph at Molines; British-made Cortinas assembled at Antwerp; Slough Estates spread their development to St. Niklaas; and Whitbread's beer, bottled I don't know where, but very, very palatable, I remember, at the end of a long day trudging round the Brussels Exhibition.'

Another hopeful development he said was that to an increasing extent British and Belgian firms were working together, whether in Britain or in Belgium or in other countries. For instance, Fisons had recently established a chemical fertilizer plant in collaboration with Union Chimique Belge, and Richard Costain had joined forces with a Belgian contractor on a building project in Brussels. We were both involved in the international research project on vertical take-off aircraft, and Belgian Nucleaire was working with the British Atomic Energy Authority on the Vulcan nuclear ship porject – a promising infant despite the teething troubles.

'I am sure that your visit will have a powerful influence in encouraging businessmen in Belgium and Britain to visit each other. Nothing can take the place of personal contact with the people and markets to whom one is selling. And when the visitors are so congenial one to another business is not only business but pleasure. You have been our friends and allies in many a dark hour and many a bright one too, and it is a real pleasure to welcome you and to express the hope that this visit may enable us to get to know each other still better and to strengthen our trade links to our mutual advantage.'

European Transport Conference Report

THE EXPORT COUNCIL FOR EUROPE has published the report of the conference on 'Transport – Our Links with Europe' held in London last November with the co-operation of British road, rail, port, sea and air interests. Copies of the report are available from The Conference Secretary, Export Council for Europe, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. Price £1 (a 10 per cent discount is allowed on orders of 10 or more copies).

Export opportunities not for the taking, they must be won

—Mr. du Cann

SPEAKING at the opening of the Bristol Junior Chamber of Commerce Export Conference on March 18, Mr. Edward du Cann said that the establishment by the Government of the National Economic Development Council marked an important step in measures designed to secure a faster expansion in the British economy. The NEDC considered that to achieve a 4 per cent annual growth in total output, the volume of exports would need to rise by about 5 per cent a year. It would clearly be no easy task to achieve an improvement of this order in exports.

Referring to our position in some of the principal trading areas of the world, Mr. du Cann said that in 1963 British exports to the EFTA countries were a record at £555 million. Exports to the EEC were similarly a record at £826 million. Total British exports to Western Europe as a whole amounted to some 37 per cent of our total exports, as against only 27 per cent some ten years earlier. Commonwealth countries took one-third of our total exports. Trade with the Soviet bloc only represented 3 per cent of our total exports but it offered a growing market for our manufactured goods, particularly capital equipment. The largest individual national market for our exports was the United States of America.

Continuing he said that the prospects for British exporters in 1964 were good. Economic progress would continue in EFTA and EEC, though at a lesser rate of growth than formerly. The United States economy, stimulated by tax cut legislation, appeared likely to continue to expand.

The Minister said: 'Many firms in this country are doing a magnificent selling job abroad. Firms in the Bristol and South-western area have substantial export achievements to their credit. Among export orders for products which West Country firms have obtained recently have been dockside cranes for Nigeria and the United Arab Republic, packaging machinery for Poland, an abattoir for Abyssinia, paint and potters' wheels for the United States, tombstones for Uganda, even dog repellant to protect postmen. Our export strength lies largely in the vast diversity of products which we produce. With an expanding home market and with our costs competitive the present climate of world trade holds out outstanding opportunities for our exporters. But these opportunities are not there for the taking – they must be won – and won by tough and efficient salesmanship. The Government provided a wide range of services for exporters.' The Regional Offices, including that of the South-western region in Bristol, provided a close link for exporters with the Board of Trade. The Export Services Branch published a daily Bulletin which provided detailed up to the minute information about export opportunities. In addition a quarterly issue of the Bulletin published economic reports in respect of countries overseas.

Referring to the financial support given to industries exhibiting at overseas fairs, the Minister said that the Board of Trade was giving general assistance to the organizers of All-British Fairs in Barcelona, Sydney and Peking, was organizing a display at the American Society of Tool and Manufacturing Engineers Show at Detroit, organizing British pavilions at international trade fairs in Johannesburg, Budapest, Vienna and Accra, and organizing, in collaboration with the Export Council for Europe, two major British Weeks in Dusseldorf and in Denmark. There would be a series of British Weeks in Australia. In North America and elsewhere the Board of Trade would again assist individual stores to mount special British displays.

'With a quarter of all United Kingdom exports insured by ECGD there must be few exporters who do not know what ECGD does. Today, to 7,000 exporters, some with overseas sales of a few hundred pounds and others running to millions, ECGD cover is a vital part of sales promotion policy. They know that they are backed by a credit-insurance scheme that is second to none. There has been an ECGD branch office in Bristol since 1948. Today it has nearly 200 policy holders on its books, who between them hold policies worth £33 million.'

On the subject of export documents, which he said would probably be discussed at the conference, the Minister said that the Government was doing all it could internationally to achieve reductions in Consular formalities. Commonwealth certificates of origin and value were being looked at to see if some standardization was possible. Meanwhile the Joint Liaison Committee on Documents representing all the British interests concerned with export documents was making real progress.

CEC Council meeting in London

THE FOLLOWING communique was issued following the meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council at which Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, was chairman.

'The Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council met in London on March 19 and 20. It was attended by representatives of Commonwealth countries attending the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, due to open on March 23. They had a frank and valuable exchange of views on the questions of international trade and especially the trade and development problems of the developing countries which are to be discussed in the conference. The discussions highlighted the importance which all Commonwealth Governments attach to the conference and their determination to do all in their power to contribute to its success.'

Athlone Fellowship conference at the Board of Trade

MR. EDWARD DU CANN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, opened the biennial Conference for Athlone Fellows at the Board of Trade on March 24. In the evening Sir Richard Powell, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, was host at a cocktail party for the Fellows in the Board of Trade restaurant.

These conferences are held biennally to enable Athlone Fellows to meet officials and the Managing Committee to discuss the working of the Athlone Scheme. This year 81 Fellows were present.

Athlone Fellowships are of two years' duration and are available for works training in United Kingdom industrial organizations; with consulting engineers; post-graduate study in a United Kingdom university, college, or research establishment; or a combination of any of these.

The object of the scheme is to enable selected Canadian graduate engineers to obtain first-hand experience of the scope and quality of British engineering, research, development, design and production. At the same time, the scheme enables Fellows to meet people in the United Kingdom and to become acquainted with their way of life; thus fostering understanding between the two countries and building a basis upon which trade can be increased in both directions.

Since the inauguration of the scheme in 1951, 540 Athlone Fellowships have been awarded to Canadian engineers.

Over 300 new jobs at Thornliebank

THE BOARD OF TRADE and the Industrial Estate Management Corporation for Scotland announce that approval in principle has been given to a second project at Thornliebank Industrial Estate for Grampian Holdings Limited the Glasgow-based Industrial Holding Company. This will enable the holding company to expand production of domestic light fittings within their organization.

Plans involve the building of a new factory of 38,000 square feet which could ultimately be extended to over 100,000 square feet and the reallocation of two vacant factories totalling 12,500 square feet. Employment for over 300 divided equally between men and women is expected to result.

Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, Canterbury

The Board of Trade, Insurance and Companies, and Bankruptcy departments announce that the telephone number of the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, Canterbury has been changed to Canterbury 62070.

New development pattern for South-east

THE *South East Study* and the White Paper, *South East England*, were published simultaneously on March 19*.

The White Paper, presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development and the Minister of Housing and Local Government, sets out the Government's initial conclusions on the Study. The Government, while not departing from their policy of channelling economic growth from the South-east to other parts of the country where possible, accept the basic objectives of the Study. They agree that the magnitude of the task calls for further initiatives. To secure a better distribution of the inevitable growth, and to reduce the dominance of London, a radical change in the pattern of development is required. In the Government's view, this can best be achieved if some of the population and employment increases which would otherwise take place in London and the congested metropolitan region are brought about in alternative centres of growth.

Accordingly, they accept the need for new and expanded towns to accommodate 1-1¼ million people, in ways which would provide effective relief for the pressures on London. Before final decisions are taken, however, in particular as regards the location and size of individual expansions, the Government will consult all the local authorities concerned; they consider that public opinion within and outside the South-east must also have an opportunity to express itself.

The Study has been prepared over the past two and a half years by officials of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in close consultation with other Government Departments concerned, including the Board of Trade, the Treasury, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to examine the growth and movement of population in the area, including London overspill, and the related employment and transport questions, in the period 1961-81. By doing this it aims to give the local planning authorities in the South-east, who must initially allocate land for houses, shops, schools, industry and all foreseeable needs over the 20-year period, a framework for their development plans.

The area studied contains nearly 18 million people – nearly 40 per cent of the population of England and Wales.

The problem

At its heart lies the London conurbation, surrounded by the approved green belt, and containing nearly half the population of the South-east, with a high potential for growth in both population and employment, but with severely limited land resources insufficient to meet its future housing needs.

The root problem of the south-east is its expected increase in population of 3½ million, over seven-tenths of which will be the natural growth of families in the region. This means over 21 million people living in the region by 1981.

London will account for approximately one million of the natural increase and the Study calculates that, including the growth in the number of households, this increase represents a housing need of 400,000 dwellings plus 150,000 houses to relieve existing shortages. London's housing need is thus seen as 550,000 new dwellings, of which 200,000 at most can be provided in London itself. This means that 350,000 London families will need to find their houses outside the conurbation.

The proposals

The second part of the Study puts forward a number of possible solutions to the problems presented by the increase in population, the continuance of vigorous employment growth in and around London, the size of London's overspill and the shortage of building land around the capital where converging population pressures meet the green belt.

The Study accepts as a basic assumption that London's growth is to be contained and the green belt maintained. This means that the development of the South-east has to be planned as a whole. Only so will it be possible to achieve a satisfactory distribution of population. The Study suggests a new programme of new towns and expansions of existing towns on a scale not hitherto attempted – the whole involving houses and services for 1-1½ million people. The remainder of the population growth will be in the other towns and villages of the region; and, as this will be over 2 million people, planning authorities will need to allocate much more building land in their development plans to allow for the increase.

New Major Cities

The Study suggests that big schemes are needed in locations favourable for growth to accommodate London overspill and attract some of the migrant population and employment growth that might otherwise be drawn into the London orbit. It envisages that the biggest of these schemes should, in time, grow into major cities of the future and act as strong counter-attractions to London.

Places listed in the Study as the possible locations for major cities of the future are the Southampton-Portsmouth area, the Bletchley area, and the Newbury area. There would also, the Study says, be big possibilities at Ashford (Kent) if the cross-Channel link is constructed; and at Stansted (Essex) the third intended airport, if this comes about, coupled with the Bishop's Stortford motor-way, would provide the impetus for a new town. Large town expansion schemes could be based on Ipswich, Northampton, Peterborough and Swindon; and Aylesbury, Banbury, Bedford, Chelmsford, Colchester, Hastings, Maidstone, the Medway Towns, Norwich, Poole, Reading and Southend together with some of the existing new towns, would be suitable for smaller but still substantial additions. Some of these, and other places too, could, the Study concludes, be built up as prestige office centres to encourage decentralization from London of commercial employment.

Timing

The greater part of all this development is not expected to take place till the 1970s; much discussion will be needed before schemes can be settled even in principle, and thereafter there will have to be public inquiries before final decision is reached. But not all the problems of the South-east will wait until the 70s, and an early start is wanted at one or two places – especially places which might draw commercial employment from London.

Transport

On transport the Study suggests that substantial improvements to the London suburban rail services and the London Transport network will be needed. In the rest of the South-east the big expansion schemes suggested rest on the existing pattern of the main roads and on firm proposals to build new motorways. In addition the Southampton Water area may need greatly improved links with the Midlands.

Green Belt

The London green belt will be maintained; but it is suggested that there may be some small amount of land in the green belt which could be used for housing without doing any real damage. Proposals for extending the green belt should be critically re-examined before they are confirmed, but substantial parts of them should be approved.

Conclusion

The Study makes the general point that large population increases in the region are inevitable and that the choice lies in the type of plan to deal with the problem. The aim should be to break the vicious circle of growth generating more growth in the most crowded and congested part of the South-east – not only the London conurbation itself, but the ring around it, which has been experiencing the fastest population growth of any part of the country.

The Study concludes: 'The starting point of the Study was an estimate of the amount of population growth that is likely to take place in the South-east; this makes allowance for improvements in other regions. Given this estimate, there is an urgent need to make plans now for the accommodation of this large and inescapable population increase in the best way and to make sure that enough land is brought forward to provide for it.'

* 'The South East Study, 1961-1981'. (H.M. Stationery Office, price 15s., by post 15s. 10d.). 'South East England'. (Cmnd. 2308, price 8d., by post 10½d.).

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a trade association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by April 10, 1964.

Tariff Heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.02	Pentachloroethane	Pentachlorethane	December 31, 1964	6404
29.14	2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate.	Hydroxyethylmethacrylate	December 31, 1964	6419
29.14	2-Hydroxypropyl methacrylate.	Hydroxypropylmethacrylate.	December 31, 1964	6418
29.15	4-Sulphopthalic acid	As in previous column	December 31, 1964	6392
29.26	*n*-Dodecylguanidine acetate	As in previous column	December 31, 1964	6421
29.35	2-Phenylindole	Alpha Phenyl indole	December 31, 1964	6385
29.42	Diallylnortoxiferine dichloride.	Diallyl-nor-toxiferine	December 31, 1964	6346
29.04	3 : 7 : 11 : 15-Tetramethylhexadecane-1 : 2 : 3-triol.	As in previous column	December 31, 1964	5033

Marking of imported bearings

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that in pursuance of Section 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act 1926, a Draft Order in Council (Draft of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 4 Order 1928 Amendment Order 1964) was laid before Parliament on March 13, 1964.

This Draft Order provides that, in the case of imported bearings of the following descriptions, the indication of origin shall be printed or stamped on the wrapper or container in which the bearings are imported, sold or exposed for sale, as the case may be:

(a) Ball or roller bearings with an outside diameter of over 12.7 mm. and not over 25.4 mm.;
(b) Ball bearings with a single split through the outer race at right angles to the path of the balls.

This Draft Order in Council is intended to amend the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 4 Order 1928 (SR & O 1928/1047 and SI 1961/1498).

Copies of the Draft Order can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3d., by post 5½d.

Note:

(i) This Draft Order varies the manner in which an indication of origin is to be applied to certain imported bearings. Hitherto, under the existing Order, the only permissible method of marking the goods in question was by die-stamping or otherwise impressing or etching on the visible surface of the outer ring of the bearing.

(ii) Notices about the publication of the reports (Cmnd. 2136 and Cmnd. 2234) by the Standing Committee (General Merchandise), set up under the Merchandise Marks Act 1926, recommending that the principal Order should be amended in this manner, were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 6, 1963 (page 500) and December 23, 1963 (page 1407).

Import duty removed on some medicinal plants

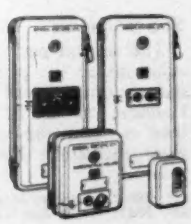
THE TREASURY have made the Import Duties (General) (No. 3) Order 1964 which removes the import duty (both full and EFTA rates) on certain plants and parts of plants primarily used in the production of medicinal preparations, on certain gums and balsams and on liquorice extract.

This Order will come into operation on April 1, 1964. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1964/402) are obtainable direct from H.M. Stationery Office.

New and revised British Standards

RECENT BRITISH Standards published are listed below. Copies are obtainable from the British Standards Institution, British Standards House, 2, Park Street, London, W.1.

B.S.	Particulars	Price
	NEW BRITISH STANDARDS	s. d.
1748	Methods for the analysis of copper alloys. 1784 Parts 11-12 : 1964. The determination of copper and lead in leaded bronze alloys	4 0
2122	Composition variable resistors for use in telecommunication and allied electronic equipment. 2122 Part 1 : 1964. General requirements and tests	15 0
Addendum No. 1 to B.S. 2869 (PD 5159).	Oil fuels. Domestic fuel Class C	7 6
3238	Graphical symbols for components of servo-mechanisms. 3238 Part 2 : 1964. General servo-mechanisms	12 6
3580	Guide to design considerations on the strength of screw threads	10 0
3693	Recommendations for the design of scales and indexes. 3693 Part 1 : 1964. Instruments of bold presentation and for rapid reading	10 0
3701	Hand operated plate sided winches	4 6
3707	Ballasts for high pressure mercury vapour discharge lamps operating on a.c. 50 c/s supplies	7 6
3708	The use of thermal insulating materials between 450°F. and 1200°F. (230-650°C.)	10 0
3711	Railway vacuum brake cylinders, rolling ring type	12 6
3722	Machine-made shellac	12 6
3723	Dividend and interest warrants and related tax vouchers	6
3725	Non-returnable multiwall paper sacks for loose ware potatoes	3 6
3726	Methods for stability testing of fork lift trucks	5 0
	SPECIAL ISSUES:	
B.S. 3693 A	Recommended form of digits for use on dials and scales	2 0
3693 B	Geometric construction of the recommended form of digits for use on dials and scales	2 0
	NEW AIRCRAFT STANDARDS:	
F 118	Lightweight nylon fabrics for aeronautical purposes	2 6
F 119	Medium-weight nylon fabrics for aeronautical purposes	2 6
	REVISED BRITISH STANDARDS:	
185	Glossary of aeronautical terms: Section 11 : 1964. Navigation. Section 12 : 1964. Parachutes. Section 13 : 1964. Air-traffic and ground services. Section 14 : 1964. Radiocommunication and radiolocation. Section 15 : 1964. Meterology.	
	Above 5 sections complete with revised index	35 0
	Sections 1-15 complete with index, in binder	90 0
689	1964 Railway mechanical signalling equipment	5 0
1,000 (621.3)	Universal Decimal Classification. Electrical engineering. 2nd edition	40 0
1149	Steel plate, sheet and strip: 1449 Part 2 A : 1964. Carbon steel plate (not exceeding ¾ in.) rolled by the non-continuous process	5 0
	1449 Part 2 B : 1964. Carbon steel rolled by the non-continuous process	5 0
	1449 Part 3 A : 1964. Hot rolled mild and carbon steel strip	6 0
	1449 Part 3 B : 1964. Cold rolled mild and carbon steel strip	10 0
1586	Methods for testing of refrigerant condensing units	10 0
1598	Ceramic insulating materials for general electrical purposes	10 0
	REVISED CODE OF PRACTICE:	
CP 3 Chapter 1 : Lighting.	CP 3 Chapter 1 Part 1 : 1964. Daylighting	1 0

BROOK ELECTRIC MOTORS
EFFICIENT AND RELIABLE CONTROL GEAR
1904–SIXTY YEARS OF ELECTRIC MOTOR DEVELOPMENT–1964

64/f

British overseas commercial representatives' visits during April to June

THE FOLLOWING British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during April to June, 1964.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (Buenos Aires)	G. C. Tout, M.B.E.	Second Secretary (Commercial)	June/July	In present post since 1962.
AUSTRALIA (Melbourne)	C. W. S. Dexter	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	May	Has served in the Office of the British Trade Commissioner in Australia (Canberra) and Pakistan (Karachi).
BELGIUM (Brussels)	R. A. Hibbert	First Secretary (Commercial)	May	In present post since 1962.
ECUADOR (Guayaquil)	J. H. L. Lacey	H.M. Consul	Late April/early May (London only)	In present post since 1962.
FRANCE (Paris)	N. Morton	First Secretary (Commercial)	May	In present post since 1961.
INDIA (Bombay)	Miss B. M. M. Durrant	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	May	Has previously served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in India (New Delhi).
IVORY COAST (Abidjan)	D. M. Edwards, D.S.C.	Second Secretary (Commercial)	Last week April (London only)	In present post since 1962.
LAOS (Vientiane)	H. Docherty	First Secretary (Commercial)	June	In present post since 1963.
MALAYSIA (Jesselton)	K. B. Barratt	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	April/May	Has previously served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia).
NIGERIA (Ibadan)	G. R. Webb	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	June	Has previously served as Assistant British Trade Commission in Australia (Melbourne) and Nigeria (Lagos).
NORWAY (Oslo)	H. L. W. Hobbs	Second Secretary (Commercial)	Mid-April	In present post since 1961.
SAUDI ARABIA (Jedda)	D. A. Hamley	First Secretary (Commercial)	May	In present post since January 1963.
SOUTH AFRICA (Durban)	H. C. White	H.M. Vice-Consul (Commercial)	April/May	In present post since 1962.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA (Salisbury)	R. A. Hilton	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	June/July	In present post since 1961.
UGANDA (Kampala)	J. R. Leeland	Second Secretary (Commercial)	May	Has previously served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Karachi) and Australia (Brisbane).
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (Cairo)	M. P. V. Hannam	First Secretary (Commercial)	May	In present post since 1962.
UNITED STATES (Los Angeles)	W. B. Powell	H.M. Vice-Consul (Commercial)	From mid-April	In present post since 1961.

British firms and organizations which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment. It would be helpful if the nature of the problem, in particular the commodities involved, could be stated.

Those firms and organizations which would wish to see an officer *only* if an appointment in their own area could be arranged should contact the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Office, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast. Those which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

CUSTOMS NOTICES OF INTEREST TO EXPORTERS

THE following Public Notices issued by H.M. Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory, and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

GENERAL

Notice No.	
49	Temporary importations: International Co-operation.
77E	Purchase Tax – Exports.
106	Temporary exportation of samples by British commercial travellers.
113	Scale of charges for the special attendance of an Officer of Customs and Excise given at the request of a merchant or trader.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs Duty and/or Purchase Tax.
206	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax for goods temporarily imported for process or repair and subsequent re-exportation.
207	Reimported goods: relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
213	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax on importations of goods intended for export which are not otherwise eligible for relief.
427	Declaration of value on Customs export documents.
S.N.6	Notice to Passengers (Exchange Control and Export Licensing).

*Notice to Exporters – Exchange Control (issued by H.M. Treasury).
*Also obtainable from any bank.

DRAWBACK

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
131	Sugar Act, 1956. Composite goods containing sugar or molasses. Procedure following a change in rate of surcharge, etc., under the Act.
171	Drawback on hydrocarbon oil used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of goods not containing hydrocarbon oil.
172	Drawback on hydrocarbon oils.
218	Drawback on certain imported goods exported without change of state.
219	Drawback on certain exported goods manufactured from imported materials on which duty has been paid.
220	Drawback on silk and man-made fibres.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer as an alternative to examination on the quay.
278	Drawback on tea, sugar, invert sugar, liquid glucose, cocoa, cocoa butter, coffee and composite goods, chargeable with duty under The Import Duties Act, 1958.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Authorization of signatories to drawback claims.
S.B.1 (Revised), S.B.2, S.B.3, S.B.4	Sugar Act, 1956. Distribution Repayments (issued by the Sugar Board).

Reprints of the supplement, DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BRITISH ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY,

from the March issue of **FAR EAST TRADE & DEVELOPMENT** *are available on request.*

LAURENCE FRENCH PUBLICATIONS, LTD., 3 Belsize Crescent, NW3 *Tel:* SWIss Cottage 4481 (7 lines) *Cables:* Frenpub, London, NW3

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,968	—	16,038	15,212	15,212	9,095	3,486	922	699	591	1,205				
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	114	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	118	110	125	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	111	114	121	115	111	100	129	130	133	137	121	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	112	115	125	121	112	101	127	119	126	140	124	+113	+ 33	+22	+40
1963		119*				103		106*	131*				+ 97*	+21*	+27
1962															
2nd quarter	113	115	124	122	112	100	128	123	129	141	124	+ 49	+ 32	— 2	— 8
3rd quarter	112	116	126	122	112	101	128	116	130	146	123	+ 57	+ 15	+23	+10
4th quarter	112	115	128	123	114	101	125	111	124	137	124	+ 10	— 9	+ 9	+25
1963															
1st quarter	111	112	128	123	113	101	114	104	124	96	120	— 20	+ 56	—16	— 3
2nd quarter	115	117	131	126	115	102	128	109	129	147	127	+ 42	— 9	+22	— 3
3rd quarter	115	121	136	129	118	105	133	106	130	159	134	— 32	— 33	—19	— 8
4th quarter		124*				105		105*	142*				+ 83*	+34*	+41
1963															
August	..	121	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	121	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	123	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	124*	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	125*	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964															
January	..	126*	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change			
	at 1958 prices		—					series shown in thousands						at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956							1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+140
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	103·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 10
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+102
1963	135*	118*	121·7	+2·0	104·5*	122·0*	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	129	128	
1962																
2nd quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	— 21	—57	172	+22	+32	120	121	+ 43
3rd quarter	119	92	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 18
4th quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 40
1963																
1st quarter	117	100	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	123	+ 70
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 23
3rd quarter	130	100	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 15
4th quarter	135*	118*	122·1	+2·1	106·1*	122·6*	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	135	132	
1963																
August	127	100	121·0	+1·3	104·1	122·0	141·5	430	+ 6	+10	153	— 7	— 9	127	133	..
September	130	100	121·4	+1·8	104·1	122·2	141·7	430	Nil	+11	158	+ 5	— 7	135	131	..
October	132*	111*	121·8	+2·3	104·9	122·3	141·7	448	+ 18	+27	160	+ 2	—12	130	129	..
November	133*	120*	122·2	+2·2	106·5	122·5	143·0	456	+ 8	+19	157	— 3	—16	135	129	..
December	135*	118*	122·4	+1·8	106·8*	123·0*	145·1	447	— 9	— 1	155	— 2	—11	142	137	..
1964																
January	138*	119*	123·0	+1·9	107·8*	123·4*	145·4	471	+ 14	+41	166	+11	— 1	146	123	..
February			123·1	1·2	108·6*	123·5*	145·7	451	— 20	+ 2	178	+12	+ 6	144	139	..

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

United Kingdom trade in February

Exports

EXPORTS have been on a rising trend in recent months. The erratic month to month movements make a precise assessment difficult but taking the three months December-February together, exports averaged £352 million a month (seasonally adjusted), £8 million (2 per cent) more than in the previous three months. In February itself exports reached £369 million (a new record) following the low figure in January. The increase in recent months has come from continued growth in exports to the sterling area and to EFTA countries, with little significant change in exports to other markets. Part of the increase has been in manufactures (which account for the great bulk of our exports) but there have also been larger shipments of fuels and some basic materials which had been falling in the second half of last year.

Imports

Imports, which began to increase early last year as the economy expanded, have accelerated in recent months. This speeding up is associated with a rebuilding of stocks on a large scale which began in the closing months of last year and to some increase in import prices. In the last three months, imports averaged £450 million (seasonally adjusted), £34 million or 8 per cent more than in the previous three months. The largest increase was in imports of

United Kingdom trade

A. Seasonally adjusted values — million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Trade Balance
1962	316	374	13	— 6
1963	340	402	13	— 4
1962 4th quarter	317	374	14	— 3
1963 1st quarter	327	375	12	+ 7
2nd quarter	335	395	13	— 2
3rd quarter	346	412	13	— 9
4th quarter	348	422	13	—11
1963 September	348	420	13	—15
October	342	404	12	— 2
November	342	422	14	—19
December	362	442	12	—13
1964 January	326	457	11	—73**
February	369	450	12	—12**
1963 Sept.-Nov.	344	416	13	—12
Dec. 1963-Feb. 1964;	352	450	12	—33**

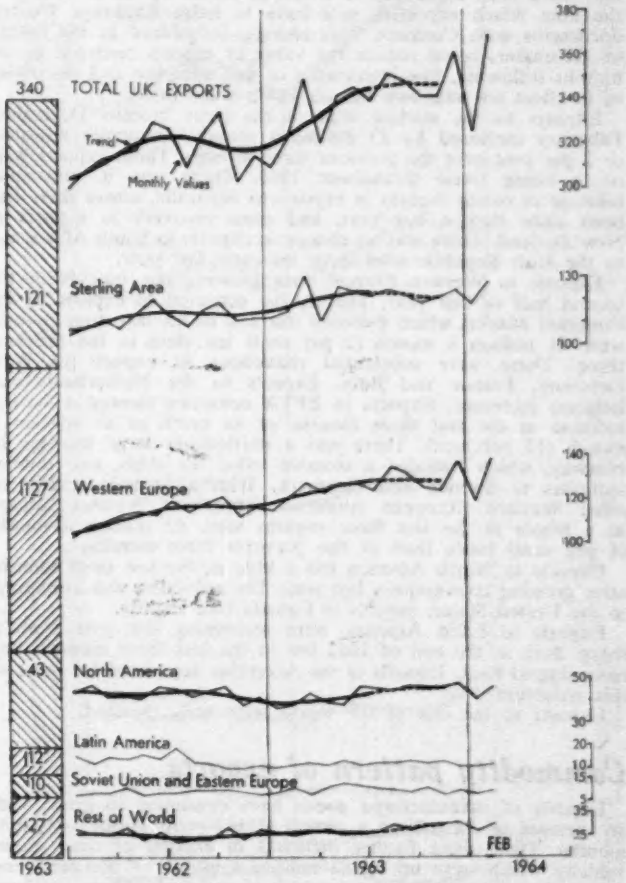
** Estimated.

B. Recorded Values. — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1962 4th quarter	325·4	378·8	14·3
1963 1st quarter	332·6	381·3	13·3
2nd quarter	343·6	397·5	13·3
3rd quarter	324·9	400·7	11·6
4th quarter	359·0	427·2	13·2
1964 January	331·0	505·4	10·5
February	358·1	431·7	11·9

United Kingdom exports: areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1962	1963					1963-4	1963	1964	
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Sept.-Nov.	Dec.-Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Sterling Area	114	119	120	123	122	121	124	125	119	128
Western Europe	116	121	126	130	129	127	131	137	119	138
Economic Community	62	65	69	71	70	70	69	71	58	77
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	44	44	45	47	49	45	51	56	48	49
North America	41	39	41	45	47	46	45	48	41	46
Latin America	10	11	12	12	12	13	11	11	11	12
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	9	9	12	10	10	9	9	10	9	10
Rest of World	26	26	26	27	30	29	30	31	27	30
Total	317	327	335	346	348	344	352	362	326	369

industrial materials but there were also substantial increases in food, fuel and finished manufactures.

Trade balance

With imports rising faster than exports the trade balance (on a balance of payments basis), which was in surplus in the first quarter of 1963, has since moved into deficit. In the three months December-February there was a deficit of £33 million a month, compared with £12 million a month in the previous three months. In February the deficit was down to £12 million after the £73 million in January.

Area pattern of exports

Exports to the sterling area have increased further in recent months. There has been continued growth in exports to EFTA countries but for the remainder of the non-sterling area there has not been much significant change. Figures for non-sterling markets may have been influenced to a limited extent by the extension of the time which exporters now have to lodge Exchange Control documents with Customs. This change, introduced in the middle of December, could reduce the value of exports recorded in the months following. The importance of this influence and the timing of its effect are unknown but are being investigated.

Exports to the sterling area in the three months December-February increased by £3 million a month (seasonally adjusted) or 2 per cent over the previous three months. These exports were on a rising trend throughout 1963. There was a substantial increase in recent months in exports to Australia, where there had been some decline last year, and some recovery in exports to New Zealand. There was no change in exports to South Africa and to the Irish Republic after large increases last year.

Exports to Western Europe were growing less quickly in the second half of last year. The change occurred in exports to the Common Market which flattened out and in the last three months were £1 million a month (2 per cent) less than in the previous three. There were substantial reductions in exports to West Germany, France and Italy. Exports to the Netherlands and Belgium increased. Exports to EFTA countries showed a further increase in the last three months of as much as £6 million a month (13 per cent). There was a particularly large increase to Norway, which included a sizeable value for ships, and smaller increases to Sweden and Denmark. With a further increase to other Western European countries exports to Western Europe as a whole in the last three months were £5 million a month (4 per cent) more than in the previous three months.

Exports to North America fell a little in the last three months after growing continuously last year. The reduction was in exports to the United States; exports to Canada rose slightly.

Exports to Latin America were recovering last year from a sharp drop at the end of 1962 but in the last three months they have slipped back. Exports to the Argentine accounted for most of this reduction.

Exports to the rest of the world were little changed.

Commodity pattern of exports

Exports of manufactured goods have continued to grow, with an increase of £4 million a month (1 per cent) in the last three months. There were further increases in exports of road motor vehicles which were up by £2 million a month (4 per cent) and chemicals, up by £1 million a month (3 per cent). There has been little recent change in exports of metals, clothing and textiles. Exports of non-manufactures rose in the last three months. Exports of basic materials were £1 million a month higher and there was a similar increase in exports of fuels. These exports were exceptionally high in the middle of last year and are now well below the peak rates then reached.

Commodity pattern of imports

Between September-November and December-February imports of food increased by £8 million a month (seasonally adjusted) (6 per cent), industrial materials by £15 million (9 per cent), fuels by £3 million (7 per cent) and finished manufactures by £10 million (18 per cent).

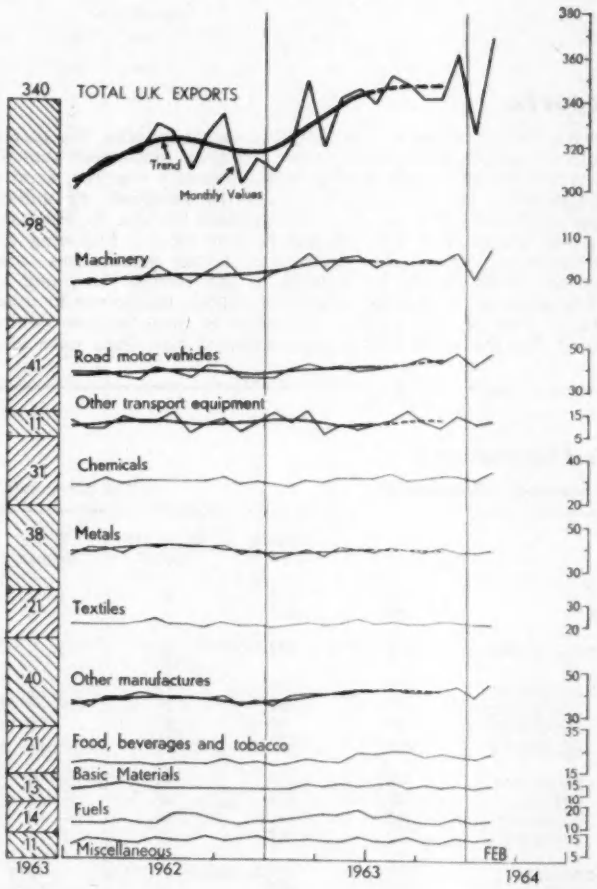
The rise in imports of food was widely spread, with increased imports of meat, cereals and animal feeding stuffs, fruit and vegetables and a further increase in the value of sugar imports mainly because of higher prices. Imports of dairy products were reduced in the last three months though they remain high. There was no change in imports of beverages and tobacco.

Imports of industrial materials, both basic materials and semi-manufactures, have been rising since early last year. There were further substantial increases in the last three months in a wide range of materials.

Imports of fuels have risen again after having eased back in

United Kingdom exports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1962	1963					1963-4	1963	1964	
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Sept.-Nov.	Dec.-Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Food, beverages and tobacco	19	18	21	24	22	23	22	22	21	23
Basic materials	12	13	14	14	14	13	14	14	13	14
Fuels	12	13	15	14	13	12	13	15	12	13
Manufactures:	264	272	276	285	290	286	289	299	267	302
Machinery and trnspt eqpmt.	140	150	146	151	156	153	156	163	141	163
Machinery	92	97	98	97	100	98	99	102	90	104
Road motor vehicles	37	39	40	41	45	43	45	47	41	47
Other transport equipment	10	13	9	13	11	12	12	14	11	12
Chemicals	29	29	31	31	32	31	32	32	30	34
Metals and misc. metal mfrs.	39	37	38	39	39	39	39	38	38	39
Textiles	20	20	21	22	22	22	21	22	21	21
Other manufactures	37	37	40	41	42	40	42	43	38	44
Miscellaneous	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	13	11	12
Total	317	327	335	346	348	344	352	362	326	369

the second half of last year. In the last three months they were above the high rates during the cold weather early last year.

Imports of finished manufactures have continued to increase. Of the rise in the last three months, of £10 million a month over the previous three months, about half was in imports of machinery; these had been flat for much of last year but began to rise sharply at the end of the year. A further fifth of the increase arose from the arrival of a large ship in January. Imports of consumer goods also increased including a rise of £1 million in cars and motor cycles. In the last three months these imports averaged £4 million a month and are small in relation to total home sales. There were smaller increases in imports of clothing and other consumer goods.

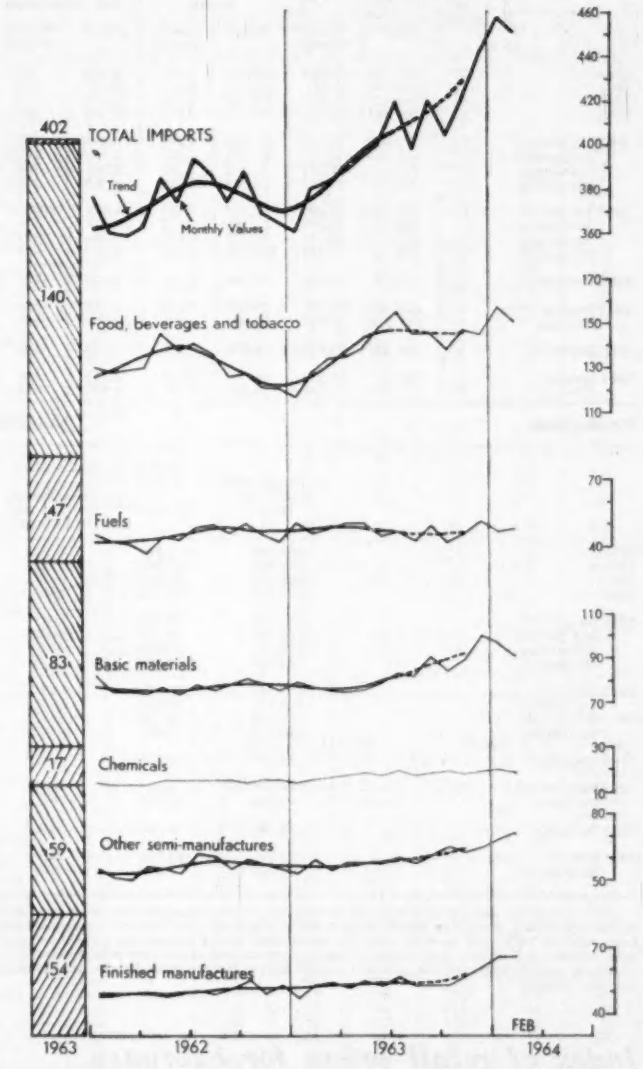
Sources of imports

The increase in imports during the last three months was widely spread among non-sterling countries. There were substantial

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Imports: commodity classes

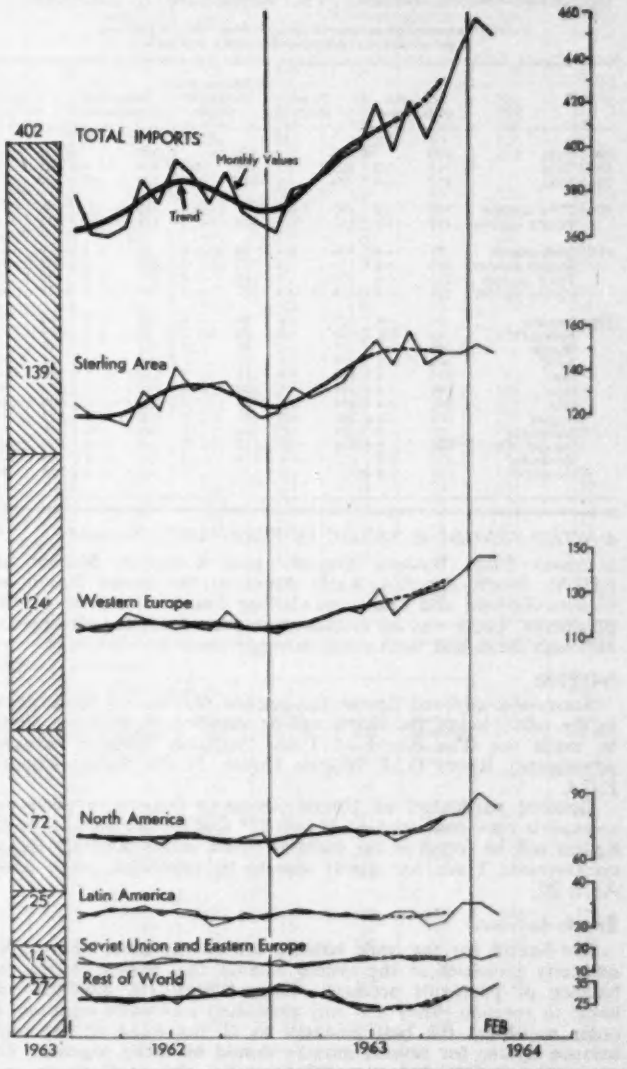
Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



	1962	1963					1963-4	1963	1964	
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Sept.-Nov.	Dec.-Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Food, beverages and tobacco	123	126	141	148	143	143	151	145	157	151
Fuels	46	48	49	46	46	46	49	51	47	48
Basic materials	79	77	76	85	91	88	96	100	97	92
Chemicals	15	15	17	18	19	18	19	19	20	19
Other semi-manufactures	57	55	58	60	64	63	69	65	69	72
Finished manufactures	52	52	54	55	57	55	65	61	66	66
Miscellaneous	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Total	374	375	395	412	422	416	450	442	457	450

Imports: areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1962	1963					1963-4	1963	1964	
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Sept.-Nov.	Dec.-Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Sterling Area	125	126	137	150	145	149	149	147	151	147
Western Europe	115	114	121	126	133	129	143	138	146	146
North America	69	68	72	71	78	75	84	80	89	83
Latin America	24	26	24	25	24	23	28	30	30	25
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	13	12	15	15	15	14	16	17	15	17
Rest of World	29	31	26	24	28	25	32	32	30	34
Total	374	375	395	412	422	416	450	442	457	450

Retail sales in N. Ireland in December

STATISTICS prepared by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales in Northern Ireland in December was 4 per cent higher than a year earlier, compared with increases of 3 per cent in November and 4 per cent in the fourth quarter. The value of sales in 1963 as a whole was 4 per cent up on 1962.

Sales by food shops and by household goods shops both showed increases of 4 per cent in December, and for the year as a whole, increases of 4 per cent and 2 per cent respectively. Sales by clothing and footwear shops in December increased by 9 per cent on a year earlier, and for the year as a whole, showed an increase of 6 per cent on 1962.

Further details may be had on application to Northern Ireland Index of Retail Sales, Room 35, Ministry of Commerce, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271, Ext. 113).

Index numbers of value of sales per week (1961 = 100) and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

	All kinds of business		Food shops		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other shops	
		%		%		%		%		%
1961 Year	100		100		100		100		100	
1962 Year	103	+3	105	+5	100	Nil	104	+ 4	101	+1
1963 Year	107	+4	110	+4	106	+ 6	107	+2	102	+2
1962 Third quarter	100	+2	103	+6	92	Nil	100	— 2	99	—1
Fourth quarter	117	+5	111	+5	105	+ 7	116	+ 9	121	+3
1963 First quarter	77	+4	106	+4	88	+ 6	96	+ 1	86	+1
Second quarter	105	+3	110	+5	105	+ 3	102	— 2	98	+2
Third quarter	104	+4	107	+3	100	+ 8	108	+ 8	102	+3
Fourth quarter	121	+4	116	+5	132	+ 5	121	+ 4	123	+1
1963 January	94	+4	105	+6	84	+ 6	89	— 2	86	+1
February	96	Nil	108	+3	86	— 1	98	— 3	84	—2
March	100	+7	107	+4	95	+15	101	+ 7	89	+4
April	102	+1	108	+5	99	— 6	94	+ 1	96	Nil
May	110	+4	114	+6	115	+ 3	112	+ 2	99	+4
June	104	+4	109	+5	100	+14	102	—10	100	+3
July	101	+4	104	+4	92	+ 4	102	+ 6	104	+5
August	105	+3	108	+2	103	+ 8	105	— 2	103	+1
September	106	+7	109	+5	104	+12	116	+20	99	+2
October	109	+5	111	+5	112	+ 5	117	+ 5	100	+2
November	117	+3	115	+4	131	+ 2	126	+ 3	108	+2
December	138	+4	123	+4	152	+ 9	120	+ 4	160	Nil

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE IN FEBRUARY, continued

increases from Western Europe (both Common Market and EFTA), North America, Latin America, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and other non-sterling countries, mainly primary producers. There was no change in imports from the sterling area although these had been rising strongly until late last year.

NOTES:

Seasonally adjusted figures for periods previous to those shown in the tables below the charts can be supplied. Application should be made to: The Board of Trade, Statistics Division (seasonal adjustment), Room D.53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on March 25* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for April† due to be published on or about April 27.

Trade balance

The figures for the trade balance are on the same basis as the quarterly estimates of the visible balance that appear in the full balance of payments accounts. These figures are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance figures for several months should be taken together. The new series is intended as a substitute for the crude 'trade gap' which, being the difference between imports (c.i.f.) and exports plus re-exports (both f.o.b.) is misleading in that the import valuation includes insurance and freight, which insofar as they are paid abroad, are included in the invisibles account in the balance of payments. There are also smaller adjustments, for example, in allowance for goods not covered by the Trade Accounts and for the valuation of sugar in the Accounts at the world price rather than, for much of the sugar imported, at the Commonwealth Agreement price.

* Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, February 1964. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 30s. 0d. (by post 31s. 0d.).

† Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3s. 6d. (by post 3s. 10d.). Annual subscription £2 6s.

Production of cars and commercial road vehicles in February

THE FOLLOWING table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including February 1964, and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

Exports Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger cars (including taxis)		Commercial road vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, coaches and trolleybuses	
		Total	Weekly average	Total	Weekly average	Total	Weekly average
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1962	52	1,249,426	24,027	408,514	7,856	16,590	319
1963	52	1,607,939	30,922	385,717	7,418	18,064	347
1962 1st quarter	13	327,407	25,185	107,682	8,283	4,269	328
2nd quarter	13	331,820	25,525	101,671	7,821	3,862	297
3rd quarter	13	289,060	22,235	92,818	7,140	3,941	303
4th quarter	13	301,139	23,165	106,343	8,180	4,518	348
1963 1st quarter	13	382,203	29,400	97,431	7,495	4,985	383
2nd quarter	13	420,896	32,377	96,589	7,430	4,607	354
3rd quarter	13	366,229	28,171	88,727	6,825	3,884	299
4th quarter	13	438,611	33,739	102,970	7,921	4,588	353
1962 December	5	112,747	23,549	37,904	7,581	1,693	339
1963 January	4	105,213	26,303	29,460	7,365	1,457	364
February	4	121,872	30,468	30,401	7,600	1,772	443
1963 December	5	154,108	30,822	36,619	7,324	1,680	336
1964 January	5	185,349	37,070	44,696	8,939	1,863	373
February	4	154,415	38,604	34,154	8,539	1,588	397

Production Number

	Passenger cars (including taxis)	Commercial road vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses coaches and trolleybuses
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,744	160,046	6,913
1962	544,924	140,789	7,419
1963	615,827	150,654	7,662
1962 1st quarter	141,762	36,236	2,011
2nd quarter	146,500	38,205	2,008
3rd quarter	130,262	32,004	1,636
4th quarter	126,400	34,344	1,764
1963 1st quarter	150,305	36,944	1,882
2nd quarter	156,372	39,926	2,133
3rd quarter	142,178	34,289	1,837
4th quarter	166,972	39,495	1,810
1962 December	38,117	10,382	602
1963 January	44,456	11,044	603
February	49,980	11,737	641
1963 December	57,060	13,566	636
1964 January	56,077	13,171	597
February	62,469	13,260	663

NOTE: There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g. the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles throughout and from January 1963 road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

Index of retail prices for February

THE Ministry of Labour announced on March 18 that at February 18, 1964, the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken at 100), was 104·8, compared with 104·7 at January 14.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room 227A, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2656). Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'*

Index of industrial production for January

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for January, 1964, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 126 (seasonally adjusted). For the three months November-January the seasonally adjusted indices both for all industries and for all manufacturing industries were 2½ per cent higher than in the previous three months. Most industry groups in the index contributed to this increase, in particular iron and steel, coke ovens and oil refineries, clothing and footwear, and timber and furniture showed more than the average increase.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revisd as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries: Total all manufacturing industries	Food drink and tobacco: Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries: Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals, etc.	Engineering and allied industries: Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1959	105·1	97	106·0	104	102	107	111	107	111	105	105	94	109	100
1960	112·4	94	114·6	107	104	112	122	117	123	112	114	85	118	112
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	124	122	125	113	121	86	109	105
1962	115·0	95	115·2	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	111	101
1963 (prov.)	118·7	95	119·7	115	112	120	138	124	140	119	126	77	120	108
Unadjusted:														
1962 3rd quarter	110	86	110	110	108	113	126	121	126	108	117	85	101	97
4th quarter	117	99	118	115	113	119	131	122	133	116	127	84	110	103
1963 1st quarter	115	97	116	108	109	106	135	120	137	118	126	80	119	106
2nd quarter	119	98	120	118	112	129	140	127	142	119	124	78	125	107
3rd quarter	114	86	115	114	111	120	134	119	136	112	120	75	112	101
4th quarter (prov.)	127	99	127	119	114	126	144	129	146	125	134	76	123	118
1963 Nov. (prov.)	130	105	132	122	117	131	148	131	150	129	138	76	127	124
Dec. (prov.)	122	92	120	113	108	121	138	131	139	121	134	77	113	112
1964 Jan. (prov.)	123	95	122				143	125	146	121	124	76	131	
Seasonally adjusted:														
1962 3rd quarter	116	96	116	112	111	114	131	122	133	116	124	87	111	104
4th quarter	115	96	116	113	110	117	131	121	133	114	122	84	114	101
1963 1st quarter	112	93	114	112	110	115	131	120	132	115	125	79	113	102
2nd quarter	117	96	118	114	110	120	138	128	139	116	123	78	118	105
3rd quarter	121	96	122	117	114	121	139	119	142	121	129	77	123	109
4th quarter (prov.)	124	97	125	116	112	124	144	128	146	123	129	76	127	117
1963 Aug.	121	97	122	118	114	124	140	118	143	121	130	77	123	109
Sept.	121	96	122	116	114	119	138	123	140	121	129	74	124	110
Oct.	123	96	124	115	112	122	144	126	147	122	126	76	130	113
Nov. (prov.)	124	97	126	115	111	124	144	131	146	125	131	76	129	116
Dec. (prov.)	125	98	125	118	113	126	144	129	147	122	129	76	122	122
1964 Jan. (prov.)	126	97	127				145	127	147	126	133	76	130	
Aug.-Oct. (av.)	122	96	123	117*	114*	121*	141	122	143	121	128	76	126	109*
Nov.-Jan. (av.) (prov.)	125	97	126	116*	112*	124*	144	129	147	124	131	76	127	117*

	Manufacturing industries (continued): Metal manufacture: Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Textiles, leather and clothing: Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.: Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1959	104	104	107	107	106	103	111	106	107	106	112	107	108	106	103
1960	121	121	123	113	110	102	120	118	120	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963 (prov.)	113	111	119	112	109	99	120	129	131	127	113	128	125	120	133
Unadjusted:															
1962 3rd quarter	101	100	107	104	98	89	118	122	127	115	113	113	115	124	102
4th quarter	109	107	117	113	112	99	117	127	129	123	114	128	121	117	139
1963 1st quarter	109	107	119	111	108	101	118	116	111	122	90	123	123	100	162
2nd quarter	112	110	118	110	108	98	115	131	136	123	113	129	127	124	117
3rd quarter	107	106	112	108	103	91	120	129	135	119	120	118	120	127	106
4th quarter (prov.)	123	122	126	121	119	105	127	142	142	142	127	140	132	129	145
1963 Nov. (prov.)	128	128	130	128	125	109	136	150	148	153	137	147	134		144
Dec. (prov.)	118	117	119	107	108	99	105	130	133	125	109	130	124		161
1964 Jan. (prov.)		116		115	115	105	117		139						166
Seasonally adjusted:															
1962 3rd quarter	110	109	115	109	104	96	120	126	130	121	113	124	120	123	124
4th quarter	108	106	114	110	106	96	118	125	129	119	108	125	119	117	127
1963 1st quarter	106	103	116	107	106	97	112	116	112	123	96	119	124	102	138
2nd quarter	108	106	115	110	108	98	116	128	133	121	113	126	124	123	128
3rd quarter	116	115	121	114	111	98	122	133	138	125	119	130	125	126	129
4th quarter (prov.)	121	121	123	117	113	102	127	140	142	137	119	136	129	129	134
1963 Aug.	116	115	120	116	113	97	125	135	141	124	112	130	122		128
Sept.	117	116	122	114	110	100	123	136	139	131	126	129	126		131
Oct.	117	116	123	117	114	101	124	140	140	140	117	134	126		133
Nov. (prov.)	121	121	122	118	112	102	132	141	143	140	121	136	131		131
Dec. (prov.)	125	125	126	116	113	102	124	139	143	132	120	137	132		138
1964 Jan. (prov.)		119		120	117	102	130		143						136
Aug.-Oct. (av.)	116*	116	121*	116	112	99	124	133*	140	125*	119*	130*	125*	126*	135
Nov.-Jan. (av.) (prov.)	121*	122	123*	118	114	102	129	140*	143	137*	119*	136*	129*	129*	135

* Latest available three months (October-December) and previous three months (July-September).

Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries

THE FIRST estimates for January indicate that total new orders received by industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) and locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification) were about a quarter higher than in January, 1963. For export markets the increase was a third and for home markets a quarter. Deliveries for export were 7 per cent higher than in January, 1963, and home deliveries rose by 12 per cent. Orders on hand for both home and export markets showed a further increase during the month; at the end of January home order books were about a fifth greater and for exports about a seventh greater than at the same time last year.

It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries in January was 8 per cent higher than in January, 1963. Electrical engineering production in the fourth quarter of 1963 rose by 8 per cent compared with the same period of 1962, giving an increase of 6 per cent for the year 1963 on 1962. Mechanical engineering production increased by 4 per cent between the last quarters of 1962 and 1963 but for the year 1963 was no higher than in 1962.

More detailed statistics of output in the engineering and electrical goods industries in the fourth quarter of 1963 are now available and the value of deliveries of certain mechanical and electrical products are given in Table 3.

Compared with a year earlier deliveries of agricultural machinery, industrial engines, contractors' plant and office machinery continued to rise in the fourth quarter and for the year as a whole were substantially higher than in 1962. Deliveries of machine tools, water tube boilers and chemical plant in the fourth quarter were again lower than a year earlier and with steel and non-ferrous metal rolling mills showed the largest falls in 1963 compared with 1962. In the electrical sector, output of generating equipment and rotating electrical machines in 1963 was lower than in 1962 but deliveries of other electrical goods were well above the 1962 level, the increases being particularly marked for domestic electric appliances, and electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft. Output of insulated wires and cables also continued to expand during 1963.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table I for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Tables 2 and 3 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959 (page 1077).

(*tables on following page*)

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, March 20, 1964.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Beyond the Grampians	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Templar Film Studios	Br/E 29279	21	March 18
Pathe Pic. Series 482/494:					
Pathe Pic. No. 482	" "	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29281	8	March 18
Pathe Pic. No. 483	" "	" "	Br/E 29282	8	March 18
Pathe Pic. No. 484	" "	" "	Br/E 29283	8	March 18
Man in the Middle	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Pennebaker Ltd. and Belmont Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29287	94	March 19
Movietone News 1814A	" "	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 29005	8	March 20
Movietone News 1815	" "	" "	Br/E 29006	7	March 20
Pathe News 64-23	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29070	7	March 20
Pathe News 64-24	" "	" "	Br/E 29071	8	March 20
		FOREIGN			
Perseus Against the Monsters	Miracle Films Ltd.	Cine Produzione Emo Bistolfi, Rome; Copercines, Madrid.	F 29275	94	March 16
The Incredible Journey	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	F 29276	80	March 17
The Waltz King	" "	" "	F 29277	95	March 17
A Message to Gracias	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures Inc.	F 29278	7	March 18
Freudy Cat	" "	" "	F 29280	7	March 18
The Spectre	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Panda, S.P.A., Rome	F 29284	93	March 18
Dead Image	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.	F 29285	114	March 18
Johnny Cool	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Chrislaw Productions Inc.	F 29286	102	March 18
The Ceremony	" "	Magla Productions Inc.	F 29288	107	March 19
Nude Camera	Crusader Films Ltd.	Cinema Syndicate Incorporated	F 29289	61	March 19
Horror	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Film Columbus S.p.A., Rome	F 29291	88	March 20
Russian Miracle (Part 1)	Plato Films Ltd.	Veb. DEFA Aussenhandel, Berlin, N.58	F 29292	105	March 20
Russian Miracle (Part 2)	" "	" "	F 29293	145	March 20

AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTER

The playing time of the film 'Women of the World' (F 28917) registered on November 8, 1963, has been amended to 84 minutes.

CORRECTIONS TO THE REGISTER

The registration particulars of the following films have been corrected as shown below:
'The Big Risk' (F 29190) registered on February 3, 1964, has been corrected to include the additional makers: Films Odeon and Filmsonor, Paris; Zebra Film, Rome.
'Mysteries of Paris (F 29131) registered on January 3, 1964, has been corrected to include the additional maker: Da. Ma. Cinematografica, Rome.
'Secrets of Buddha' (F 29159) registered on January 22, 1964, has been corrected to include the address of Rapid Film as Munich.

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Engineering industries (a)

Table 1: Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (b)

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1961	120	123	122	126	122	118	117	123	123
1962	115	120	123	129	128	126	109	117	122
1963*	135	138	126	143	142	133	132	137	123
1962 1st quarter	121	130	125	130	137	124	118	128	125
2nd quarter	120	122	125	129	124	127	117	121	124
3rd quarter	119	115	117	129	118	119	116	113	116
4th quarter	115	115	126	129	133	132	109	108	123
1963 1st quarter	117	132	126	123	121	139	115	135	122
2nd quarter	123	138	123	128	146	133	121	135	120
3rd quarter	130	140	120	136	146	124	128	137	119
4th quarter*	135	144	133	143	155	137	132	140	131
1962 October	118	115	125	129	127	129	114	111	123
November	116	115	126	130	142	130	111	105	125
December	115	113	126	129	129	136	109	108	122
1963 January	115	116	112	127	108	125	111	119	108
1963 October*	132	143	131	138	150	135	130	141	130
November*	133	143	136	139	145	137	131	142	135
December*	135	146	132	143	169	140	132	138	130
1964 January*	138	147	125	145	145	133	136	148	121

* Provisional.
(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices. (c) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

Table 2: Engineering and electrical goods industries (S.I.C. Order VI) volume of production, exports and orders on hand

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)			
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market	
	1958 = 100			1961 = 100	December 1958 = 100			
1958	100	100	100	81	100	100	100	1958
1959	105	103	110	82	101	102	101	1959
1960	114	112	116	91	119	121	118	1960
1961	121	122	120	100	122	127	120	1961
1962	123	122	126	100	118	130	114	1962
1963	126*	122*	134*	106	139*	144*	137*	1963
1962 1st quarter	124	125	123	101	124	132	121	1962 1st quarter
2nd quarter	125	124	127	107	123	131	120	2nd quarter
3rd quarter	117	115	119	94	123	131	120	3rd quarter
4th quarter	127	123	134	101	118	130	114	4th quarter
1963 1st quarter	126	123	131	111	121	124	119	1963 1st quarter
2nd quarter	124	121	131	111	127	130	126	2nd quarter
3rd quarter	120	116	129	97	135	139	134	3rd quarter
4th quarter	134*	128*	145*	107	139*	144*	137*	4th quarter
1962 October	126	122	135		122	131	118	1962 October
November	129	124	138		120	132	116	November
December	126	123	131		118	130	114	December
1963 January	114	111	120		119	128	115	1963 January
October	130*	124*	140*		137*	142*	136*	October
November	138*	131*	151*		138*	141*	137*	November
December	134*	128*	144*		139*	144*	137*	December
1964 January	124*	—	—		142*	146*	141*	1964 January

* Provisional.
(a) Adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.
(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.
(c) Index of the value, at 1961 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industries.
(d) Index of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries.

Table 3: deliveries of certain mechanical and electrical engineering products (a) £ million

	1961 Year	1962 Year	1963* Year	1962 Third Quarter	1962 Fourth Quarter	1963 Third Quarter	1963 Fourth Quarter*
MACHINERY OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL:							
Agricultural machinery	49·0	49·5	56·5	13·2	9·7	15·4	12·9
Metal-working machine tools and welding machinery	135·6	145·9	130·8	34·7	36·7	30·3	32·4
Engineers' small tools and gauges	75·1	73·1	68·5	16·5	18·0	15·6	18·3
Industrial engines	88·4	80·0	87·1	18·9	22·4	19·0	27·5
Textile machinery and accessories	91·4	86·8	87·0	20·1	23·0	19·5	25·8
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	107·2	99·7	119·1	24·6	23·7	29·5	27·6
Mechanical handling equipment	97·5	107·2	101·5	25·7	27·1	25·4	25·8
Office machinery	71·6	72·2	82·8	17·3	19·9	20·3	22·8
Mining machinery	53·6	49·7	50·9	11·8	12·7	13·0	13·8
Refrigerating machinery	57·1	50·6	46·9	12·0	8·7	11·0	8·3
Space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment	52·4	57·7	57·4	14·2	15·4	13·6	16·8
Pumps and industrial valves	98·3	98·5	98·3	22·9	25·5	23·7	26·3
Air and gas compressors and exhausters	29·2	30·0	31·9	7·3	7·7	8·1	9·1
Food and drink machinery	41·3	42·3	40·9	9·5	12·0	10·1	11·9
Packaging machinery	19·3	22·2	24·0	5·2	6·2	5·6	6·7
Steel and non-ferrous metal rolling mills and ancillary equipment	25·9	38·1	24·6	7·2	8·7	7·4	5·6
Other machinery except electrical machinery	228·2	233·5	244·9	54·8	61·3	61·5	62·2
INDUSTRIAL PLANT AND FABRICATED STEELWORK:							
Water tube boilers	56·5	63·4	59·3	15·4	18·8	15·0	15·4
Shell boilers and boilerhouse plant	32·5	31·2	30·9	6·7	8·1	7·9	8·4
Chemical plant	63·8	61·4	48·2	14·9	14·0	10·5	12·0
Iron, steel and non-ferrous metal works plant other than rolling mills	34·1	31·1	31·8	8·0	7·1	6·9	11·0
Other industrial plant and fabricated steelwork	149·2	161·2	152·6	37·6	44·5	37·9	42·6
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:							
Generating equipment and rotating electrical machines	140·7	141·6	135·9	31·2	36·9	35·3	33·9
Transformers for lighting, heating and power	48·5	53·9	54·6	13·5	15·0	14·7	14·4
Switchgear and control gear	131·0	134·1	137·3	31·8	35·3	31·9	37·6
Other electrical machinery	22·5	22·2	21·4	6·1	5·1	5·4	5·1
INSULATED WIRES AND CABLES	150·9	152·9	159·7	36·3	40·0	39·0	44·1
OTHER ELECTRICAL GOODS (except radio, telecommunications and other electronic apparatus):							
Domestic electrical appliances	137·7	144·0	165·1	35·8	44·1	41·5	50·4
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	58·8	65·9	76·7	15·3	17·0	18·3	20·4
Primary batteries	14·8	15·8	17·4	3·6	4·6	4·1	5·0
Secondary batteries (accumulators)	26·4	27·2	29·6	6·1	7·7	6·7	8·6
Electric lamps	25·4	25·6	26·3	5·9	7·0	5·9	7·8
Other electrical goods	91·4	87·1	96·0	20·4	23·0	23·1	27·6
SUB-CONTRACT SALES AND COMPONENTS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	263·1	269·8	273·5	63·2	67·3	65·0	71·9
AMOUNT CHARGED FOR WORK DONE ON CUSTOMERS' MATERIALS AND REPAIR WORK	68·6	74·9	76·7	17·7	19·8	18·0	20·9

(a) Characteristic products of industries in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification, except the ordnance and small arms, scientific, etc., instrumen ts, clocks and watches, telegraph and telephone apparatus and radio and other electronic apparatus industries. Agricultural machinery is included from January 1959 and the output o f the other products made by the agricultural machinery manufacturers has been added to the 1959 figures. Excluding deliveries by the smallest firms, estimated at about 2 per cent of the total.

In general, spare parts supplied by manufacturers of complete machines are included with these machines, but parts, other than those separately specified, supplied for assembly by makers of complete machines are included in the heading for sub-contract sales and components.

* Provisional.

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N. Ireland index of industrial production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for January 1964, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, is 132 (1958=100). This is 2 points higher than the index for December 1963, and 10 points higher than the index for January 1963.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups in January 1964, with the increase or decrease on January 1963, shown in brackets are: textiles 131 (+14 points); clothing 118 (+15); engineering and metals 107 (+5); food, drink and tobacco 114 (+3); timber and furniture 98 (+3); other manufacturing industries 224 (+11); construction 152 (+34); gas, electricity and water 84 (−6).

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE JOURNAL

The Editor will be glad to consider prints of industrial photographs suitable for publication in the Board of Trade Journal.

Black and white prints. *These should be 'action' photographs showing U.K. goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination.*

Photographs of U.K. businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.

Colour photographs. *Four-colour illustrations with an export angle and for which blocks are available will be considered for use as coloured cover illustrations.*

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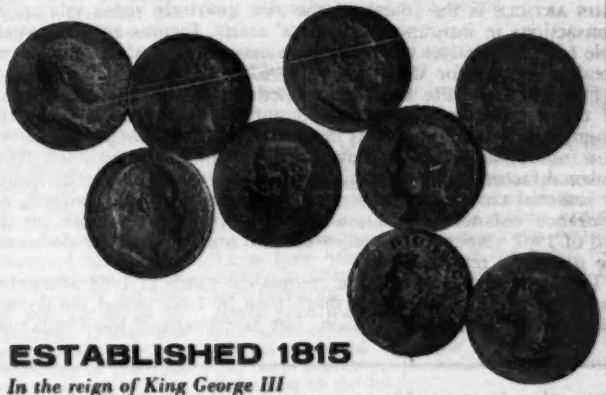

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Net investment of insurance companies 13 per cent higher in 1963

THIS ARTICLE is the fourth in the new quarterly series relating to transactions in insurance companies' assets. Figures are now available for each quarter of 1963, which may be compared with corresponding figures for the whole of 1962.

In both years, life funds accounted for by far the greater part of the net investment. One striking feature of the results is the magnitude of the fluctuations in the figures from quarter to quarter. It is not possible to say how far these may have resulted from seasonal factors – e.g. the timing of receipts of interest and dividends or seasonal changes in agents' balances, outstanding premiums, reinsurance balances etc. These miscellaneous items, which at the end of 1962 amounted to well over £250 million, are excluded from the quarterly returns.

Total additions to insurance companies' funds in 1963 amounted to £580 million, 13 per cent more than in 1962, when the corresponding figure was £512 million. Net investment of life funds rose to £577 million from £489 million, whereas net investment of general funds was only £3 million, against £23 million in 1962.

The small increase in respect of general funds was concentrated in the second half of the year, when the net increase in assets slightly exceeded a decrease during the first half; in both cases, the principal changes were in holdings of cash and short-term securities. The very small increase over the year as a whole presumably reflects the poor results in respect of non-life business generally which have been reported. Factors which may have contributed are the severe winter of 1962-63 and the continuing heavy incidence of fire, marine and vehicle claims; companies' income will not yet fully reflect the increase in vehicle insurance rates from October.

Companies inactive in gilt-edged market in fourth quarter

The most marked feature of the distribution of investment in the fourth quarter of 1963 was the lack of interest of the insurance companies in the gilt-edged market. In the first three quarters of the year, net investment in Government securities was running at a quarterly rate of £32 million, but although £161 million of new money came forward to the insurance companies in the fourth quarter, there was no increase in their holdings of gilt-edged stocks. Moreover, 'switching' – the sale of one stock and the purchase of another, to take advantage of small differences in prices

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Transactions in assets of insurance companies

£ million

Asset	Life Funds					General Funds					Combined Funds				
	Net investment 1st half 1963	Net investment 3rd quarter 1963	4th Quarter, 1963			Net investment 1st half, 1963	Net investment 3rd quarter 1963	4th Quarter, 1963			Net investment 1st half, 1963	Net investment 3rd quarter, 1963	4th Quarter, 1963		
			Assets acquired	Assets realized	Net investment			Assets acquired	Assets realized	Net investment			Assets acquired	Assets realized	Net investment
Public Sector Securities:															
British Government and Government guaranteed securities:															
Period to maturity:															
Up to 5 years	+ 10·7	+ 12·9	16·2	17·7	— 1·5	— 2·7	— 2·7	2·8	1·5	+ 1·3	+ 7·9	+ 10·2	19·1	19·2	— 0·2
Over 5 and up to 10 years	— 6·7	— 8·3	9·8	17·7	— 7·9	+ 3·0	— 5·2	2·2	8·9	— 6·7	— 3·8	— 13·5	11·9	26·6	— 14·6
Over 10 and up to 15 years	— 0·6	+ 16·8	23·5	18·1	+ 5·4	— 0·1	+ 3·0	4·7	4·8	— 0·2	— 0·8	+ 19·7	28·2	22·9	+ 5·3
Over 15 years	+ 52·0	+ 11·8	55·4	53·0	+ 2·3	— 5·3	+ 2·3	7·9	6·7	+ 1·2	+ 46·7	+ 14·1	63·3	59·8	+ 3·5
Undated	+ 15·0	+ 1·7	17·3	10·6	+ 6·7	— 0·4	— 0·3	—	0·3	— 0·3	+ 14·6	+ 1·4	17·3	10·9	+ 6·5
Local Authorities, etc., securities	+ 5·0	+ 13·2	14·5	7·3	+ 7·2	+ 0·8	+ 1·1	2·1	0·7	+ 1·4	+ 5·8	+ 14·3	16·6	8·0	+ 8·6
Total of Public sector securities	+ 75·2	+ 48·0	136·7	124·5	+ 12·3	— 4·8	— 1·8	19·6	22·9	— 3·2	+ 70·4	+ 46·2	156·4	147·3	+ 9·0
Other investments:															
Company securities:															
Ordinary shares	+ 42·5	+ 37·3	64·3	25·2	+ 39·1	+ 1·4	— 0·8	10·3	11·2	— 0·9	+ 43·9	+ 36·5	74·6	36·4	+ 38·2
Preference shares	+ 9·4	+ 6·7	8·2	2·9	+ 5·4	+ 0·4	+ 0·1	0·9	0·4	+ 0·5	+ 9·8	+ 6·8	9·1	3·2	+ 5·9
Debentures, etc.	+ 60·7	+ 33·9	65·9	15·0	+ 51·0	+ 1·0	+ 0·3	2·2	2·7	— 0·5	+ 61·7	+ 34·2	68·1	17·7	+ 50·4
Mortgages and loans:															
Home . House purchase loans	+ 15·3	+ 10·2	28·0	21·2	+ 6·8	+ 1·1	+ 0·2	1·5	1·2	+ 0·3	+ 16·5	+ 10·3	29·5	22·4	+ 7·1
Other mortgages and loans	+ 25·3	+ 15·0	29·3	10·9	+ 18·4	+ 0·3	+ 0·1	0·8	2·7	— 1·9	+ 25·6	+ 15·1	30·1	13·6	+ 16·5
Overseas	+ 0·6	+ 0·2	0·9	0·3	+ 0·5	+ 0·1	+ 0·1	0·2	0·1	+ 0·1	+ 0·7	+ 0·3	1·1	0·5	+ 0·6
Overseas Government, etc., securities	+ 0·5	+ 0·6	5·2	3·9	+ 1·4	+ 1·1	+ 1·6	1·9	2·0	— 0·1	+ 1·7	+ 2·2	7·2	5·9	+ 1·3
Land, property and ground rents	+ 29·4	+ 16·4	17·8	3·4	+ 14·4	+ 1·3	+ 1·2	1·1	1·0	+ 0·1	+ 30·7	+ 17·6	19·0	4·4	+ 14·5
Other investments	— 1·0	+ 0·1	0·4	0·2	+ 0·1	— 0·6	+ 0·2	0·3	0·2	+ 0·1	— 1·7	+ 0·3	0·7	0·4	+ 0·2
Total of other investments	+182·0	+120·3	220·1	83·0	+137·1	+ 6·2	+ 3·0	19·2	21·5	— 2·3	+189·0	+123·2	239·3	104·4	+134·8
Total of investments	+258·2	+168·3	356·8	207·4	+149·4	+ 1·4	+ 1·1	38·8	44·3	— 5·5	+259·6	+169·4	395·6	251·8	+143·9
			Balances					Balances					Balances		
			Sept. 30, 1963	Dec. 31, 1963				Sept. 30, 1963	Dec. 31, 1963				Sept. 30, 1963	Dec. 31, 1963	
Cash and other short-term assets:															
Cash in hand and with U.K. banks	— 4·4	— 4·9	18·3	33·4	+ 15·0	— 10·0	+ 3·8	25·8	30·5	+ 4·8	— 14·4	— 1·1	44·1	63·9	+ 19·8
U.K. Local Authority bills and temporary money	+ 21·8	— 11·2	21·3	17·0	— 4·3	+ 0·4	+ 1·2	5·9	6·1	+ 0·2	+ 22·3	— 10·0	27·3	23·1	— 4·1
Other short-term assets	— 6·2	— 2·1	3·4	0·9	— 2·5	+ 0·5	+ 1·1	21·5	25·4	+ 3·9	— 5·7	— 1·0	24·9	26·3	+ 1·4
Total cash and other short-term assets	+ 11·3	— 18·1	43·1	51·3	+ 8·2	— 9·1	+ 6·1	53·2	62·1	+ 8·9	+ 2·2	— 12·0	96·3	113·4	+ 17·1
Total net investments	+269·5	+150·1			+157·6	— 7·7	+ 7·3			+ 3·3	+261·7	+157·4			+161·0

— = nil or less than £·05 million.

Questions asked and answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry

TUESDAY, MARCH 17

Industrial development in Wales

Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, was asked how many Industrial Development Certificates had been issued for Wales since the inception of the Local Employment Act 1960; and how many of these were issued for areas not scheduled under the Act. In reply the Secretary of State said that in the period from April 1, 1960, until February 29, 1964, 433 Industrial Development Certificates were issued for projects in Wales. Of these 343 were for places not scheduled as development districts at the time that the certificates were issued.

British Trade Centre in New York

Asked what was the present position with regard to the establishment of a British Trade Centre in New York; and whether, in view of the importance to British trade of exports to the United States, he would give an assurance that all possible assistance was given by his department to the achievement of this plan, the Secretary of State said that the proposal of the British American Chamber of Commerce that H.M. Government should assist financially in the establishment of a Trade Centre in New York was at present under consideration. The extent of the contribution which such a Centre might make to our exports to the United States was a major factor to be taken into account.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18

LEA grants to Aberdeen

Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, was asked if he would make a statement on the working in Aberdeen of the measure passed in April 1963 providing for grants and loans to firms and industries in development areas; how many industrial firms in Aberdeen applied for, and how many were given, such grants and loans; and what were the amounts provided to each. In reply he said that 82 applications for grants under the Local Employment Act of 1963 had been received for projects in Aberdeen, of which 53, for grants estimated at £280,000, had been approved. He was not able to disclose the extent of assistance given to individual firms. The Act did not provide for assistance by way of loan.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19

British and EEC tariffs

The Secretary of State was asked whether, in view of the threatened deadlock in the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations, he would take an initiative by offering to make unilateral cuts in those British tariffs where there was a disparity between a high British tariff and a lower Common Market tariff. In reply Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, said: 'The European Economic Community are at present considering proposals recently put forward by the United States and supported by ourselves and our EFTA partners. Discussions continue, and I do not accept that there is a threatened deadlock. Any initiative of the kind suggested by the hon. member would be contrary to our intention to negotiate on a basis of reciprocity.'

Trade with Australia and Canada

Asked what further steps he had taken to increase the trade of this country with Australia and Canada respectively, the Minister of State said that as regards Australia our trade promotion campaign was proceeding according to plan. As regards Canada, the Minister referred the questioner to a reply given on March 12 when the Secretary of State referred to his recent valuable talks with Mr. Mitchell Sharp, who had emphasized the excellent opportunities for British exporters in the growing Canadian import market. Arrangements to replace the Western Hemisphere Export Council would be announced shortly, and special provision would be made for trade with Canada.

Machinery exports

In reply to a question asking what was the average value per ton of exports of machinery, other than electric, in 1963; and what was the corresponding figure for this class of imports, the Minister of State said that United Kingdom exports totalling £859 million and covering a very wide range of non-electric machinery averaged £656 per ton. Imports totalling £254 million averaged £1,173 per ton.

Retailers' margins on RPM goods

Asked on what classes of goods of the £5,000 million worth of sales subject to resale price maintenance he had information on retailers' margins; and in which cases he considered them excessive, the Minister of State said that statistics about margins were available and were published; but their adequacy or excessiveness could not be determined simply by looking at the figures. Margins which were no more than adequate for some, could be excessive for others. This was usually best left to the market to decide.

Representations for and against abolition of RPM

Asked to state how many representations had now been made to H.M. Government supporting and opposing the decision to abolish resale price maintenance, the Secretary of State said that about 2,000 letters had been addressed to the Board of Trade or passed on by other departments. The great majority were from traders and trade organizations expressing opposition to the Government's decision. Those from other members of the public were mainly in favour. The Consumer Council had also expressed its support for the abolition of resale price maintenance. He could not make any estimate of the number of letters on this subject answered by other departments, but did not expect it to make any significant difference to the total.

In answer to a further question on resale price maintenance, the Secretary of State said that no legislation was required to enable small shopkeepers to form buying associations. Information on the opportunities available to them under the Resale Prices Bill would naturally be provided by trade associations, but he would consider the issue of a leaflet.

Rate of profit by retail confectioners, etc.

Asked for an estimate on the rate of gross profit earned, respectively, on sugar confectionery, tobacco goods and items of stationery by a retail dealer whose turnover averaged £250 per week and whose supplies came half from manufacturers and half from wholesalers, the Minister of State said that in the Censuses of Distribution information was supplied about gross margins for different kinds of retail businesses, but not for particular commodities or for goods from particular suppliers. The average gross margins in 1961 of retailers selling the articles named and classified as confectioners, tobacconists and newsagents was 15 per cent of turnover for businesses with an average weekly turnover between £200 and £400.

Exports of immature Scotch whisky

Asked why he had refused the request of the Scotch Whisky Association to ban the

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INVESTMENT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1963, continued.

and yields – was at a lower level than in previous quarters. Gross purchases of Government securities (which were just offset by gross sales in the fourth quarter) amounted to only £140 million, against around £200 million in the first two quarters of the year, and as much as £230 million in the third.

This disinterest in gilt-edged stocks was accompanied by a sharp increase in holdings of cash and other short-term assets, which rose by £17 million, compared with a fall of £12 million in the third quarter. Investment in equities continued at a high rate – £38 million in the quarter – and accounted for nearly a quarter of total net investment, while the companies took up £50 million of company debentures and loan stock, compared with around £30 million a quarter up to September; the high level of investment in company securities may reflect the large amount of new capital issues made by companies during the period.

Notes:—

The statistics relate to United Kingdom insurance companies which are members of the British Insurance Association. Figures for members of the Association of Collecting Friendly Societies are included. The figures exclude direct investment in overseas branches or subsidiaries, and also exclude assets held by, or on behalf of those branches, even if they are held in the United Kingdom.

Transactions are recorded at cash values. Net investment is the difference between payments made for assets acquired and payments received for assets realised.

Fuller definitions are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 18, 1963, page 850.

The figures have been rounded and totals are not always exactly equal to the sums of their components.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED IN PARLIAMENT, continued

export of immature Scotch whisky, the Minister of State said that a full explanation had been given to the Association. It was very desirable that the reputation of Scotch whisky abroad should be protected, but the proposed ban would only stop useful exports; it would not prevent immature whisky produced abroad from being described as Scotch whisky.

First feature film quota

Asked if he would raise the first-feature film quota for 1964-65 to 50 per cent, the Secretary of State said that the quota for 1964 was already in force. He would decide the quota for 1965 in the light of the advice which he expected to receive from the Cinematograph Films Council in April.

Economic development of South-west

Asked why he had given up the idea of a report on the economic development of the South-west as a whole, the Minister of State said that the Secretary of State had invited the Joint Committee for the Economy of the South-west to consider, in conjunction with the other interests concerned, the scope for studying the economic development of the South-west peninsula.

Advance factories in North-east

In reply to a question, the Secretary of State said that since January 1961 11 advance factories had been built in the North-east. Six of these had been let or sold, and five were now available. He was considering what further advance factories might be required in the North-east. He preferred to consider a programme as a whole rather than authorize individual factories on a replacement basis.

Queenslie industrial estate

Asked what representations he had received in respect of the proposed extension of Queenslie Industrial Estate, Glasgow, the Secretary of State said: 'The Lord Provost of Glasgow has asked that the Board of Trade should acquire from the Glasgow Corporation some 90 acres of land as an extension to the Board's existing estate at Queenslie. The Board of Trade already own 24 acres of under-developed land there and are developing an estate of over 100 acres at Bellshill only eight miles away. I should be prepared to authorize acquisition of some part of the 90 acres if a specific project requiring more land were proposed, but I do not consider I would be justified in acquiring the whole of this area.'

Applications for grants and loans

The Secretary of State said that during the past 12 months 23 firms had been offered assistance of £250,000 or more either by way of loan and grant assistance under Section 4 of the Local Employment Act, 1960, or by way of grants for building and for plant and machinery. During the same period 358 firms had been offered and 169 firms had been refused such assistance for sums up to £250,000. He could not disclose the names of the firms concerned.

Regional development in Yorkshire

Asked if he would designate the county of Yorkshire as a planning region; and, in view of the geographical position of Leeds in relation to the North-east and North-west, if he would designate Leeds as the regional centre, the Secretary of State said: 'For regional development purposes the North Riding of Yorkshire is included in the North-east region, and it is covered by the North-east plan. I am at present considering the position of the East and West Ridings, but I do not contemplate designating Leeds or any other city as their regional centre.'

Regional planning areas

The Secretary of State was asked if he would publish a provisional map of the proposed regional planning areas of the country to assist discussion on the problems involved in such demarcation, and to provide guidance to other Government departments which, under new legislation, had to set up regional bodies.

In reply he said: 'As I explained in the Debate on Regional Development on December 3, 1963, I have set up inter-departmental machinery which can provide any necessary guidance to Government Departments. I am placing in the library a map showing the areas covered by the studies which we have completed or put in hand.'

Industries in Scotland

In reply to a question as to what steps he was now taking to encourage industries now established in Scotland to remain there, the Secretary of State said: 'The comprehensive measures which the Government are taking to provide a favourable environment for industrial growth in Scotland will give the best possible encouragement to established companies to continue manufacturing there.'

Advertising advance factories

Asked whether he would advertise in the national newspapers those advance factories which were not yet tenanted, the Secretary of State said he was prepared to consider advertising in suitable cases.

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Government surplus sales by auction

AIR MINISTRY

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
April 1	15·518 acres of valuable freehold land with good road frontages being part of the former Pocklington Airfield, to be sold in two lots: part of each lot subject to agricultural tenancy.	Pocklington, Yorkshire.	R. M. English & Son Ltd., Pocklington, Yorkshire. (Tel. Pocklington 2106 and 3798).
April 2	The sale will include operational equipment, air conditioning plant, refrigeration plant, cable, fans, pumps, electric motors, 2-ton electric hoist, control panels, switchgear, electrical fittings, R.S.Js, sanitary fittings, etc.	Royal Air Force, Crosslaw, Coldingham, Berwicks.	Shirlaw, Allan & Co., 5 Keith Street, Hamilton, Lanarks. (Tel. Hamilton 63).
April 3	The sale will include timber and brick huts, underground cable and tanks, railway tracks, floodlights, fencing and concrete paving slabs and miscellaneous equipment.	Royal Air Force Station, Mepal, Ely, Cambs.	George Comins & Son, 3 Chequer Lane, Ely, Cambs. (Tel. Ely 2265).
April 9-10	The sale will include a Coles mobile crane (5-ton diesel), M.T. vehicles including two Bedford Coaches, Karrier Bantam 2-ton truck, Austin 3-ton truck, Brockhouse trailer refueller (900 galls.), Eagle trailer and an Austin R.V.T. (1-ton). The sale will also include large quantities of furniture, cutlery and domestic stores.	Royal Air Force, Jurby, Ramsey, Isle-of-Man.	Chrystal Brothers & Stott, Bowring Road, Ramsey, Isle-of-Man. (Tel. Ramsey 2236).
April 23	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel. Carlisle 26292).
April 29	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).
May 14	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised dates of the sales on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

WAR OFFICE

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
April 9-10	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray.*)	Shouler & Son, (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray. (Tel. 3081).
April 14	Miscellaneous stores including:	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson, (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).

30 tons of ball and roller bearings; B.T.H. generators; electric motors; hydraulic trolley packs; robot tyre changers; Austin 'Champ' spares; M.T. and electrical spares; Meteor engines; 40 way conveyor (battery driven); 2-wheel and 4-wheel trailers; electric industrial trucks; air compressor (BEN); railway goods wagon, covered, 8 ton cap.; clothing and other miscellaneous items.

April 28	Vehicles, machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell, (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel Royal 4861).
May 6	Miscellaneous stores	Command Ordnance Depot, Coypool, Marsh Mills, Plymouth, (*Sale at Kinterbury House*).	Woolland Son & Manico, (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth. (Tel. 69292).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1964	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
April 8	Office and miscellaneous furniture, domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, Shed 10, Site 1, Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, 6 Snow Hill (2nd Floor), Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Tel. City 1718).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers. View-days: day preceding the sale and morning of sale.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Electrical engineering show opened by Duke of Edinburgh

OPENING the 12th Electrical Engineers (ASEE) Exhibition at Earls Court, London, on March 18 (*a preview of the exhibition was given in the Board of Trade Journal of February* 28), HRH Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, said that nobody could fail to be impressed by the technical scope of the exhibition, and everything in it was a result of the practical application of scientific knowledge. The Duke emphasized the importance of design and said that the attention to detail could often be decisive in producing internationally marketable products.

Sir Hamish D. Maclaren, president of the ASEE, thanked the Duke for his encouragement. The exhibition was now the largest specialized display of its kind in the world, and the Duke's visit coincided with the Jubilee of the ASEE and the first appearance of overseas companies at the show.

Before the opening the Duke, accompanied by officials of the exhibition, toured a number of the stands, among which were the English Electric, GEC, Brush Electrical Engineering, the Electrical Research Association, the Electrical Development Association, and British Insulated Callenders Cables.

In a speech at the luncheon following the opening of the exhibition, Mr. R. F. Mathieson, chairman of the Electrical Engineers (ASEE) Exhibition read out a message from Lord Drumalbyn, Minister of State, Board of Trade. The message read: 'I shall be grateful if you will convey to all those connected with the exhibition – both organizers and exhibitors – my best wishes for the success of your 12th Exhibition. May I take the opportunity of congratulating the industry on its long record of expansion in world markets, and in particular on last year when it exported electrical equipment to the value of £359 million, nearly 8 per cent more than the previous record year, 1962, and almost 10 per cent of Britain's total exports. I am confident that the 12th Exhibition will assist the industry to sustain and increase this rate of progress, at home as well as abroad.

'May I also congratulate the organizers on their decision for the first time to throw the exhibition open to exhibitors from overseas. In doing so not only have they shown their confidence in the ability of British equipment to hold its own on merit at home and abroad but they have also paved the way for this to become one of the great international exhibitions of the world.'

Britain shows at Lyons Fair

ALTHOUGH THE Board of Trade has assisted British industries to take part in a number of specialized trade fairs in Paris, Britain has so far shown little interest in the international trade fairs in French provincial cities. For this reason the Board of Trade decided to arrange an official British information stand in the Hall of Nations at the International Fair of Lyons, held from March 15-23.

The stand, which covered an area of about 800 square feet, was designed by the Central Office of Information. Its purpose was two-fold – to give visitors an impression of the variety and modernity of British industry and to enable inquiries on trade and tourism to be answered by representatives of the British Consulate-General in Lyons and of the British Travel and Holidays Association in Paris. Since Lyons and Birmingham are twin cities, it is particularly gratifying that a representative of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce was available to answer queries about industry in the Midlands. It is too early to evaluate the practical results of the official display, but the British stand, placed strategically near the entrance to the pavilion, seems to have attracted more than its fair share of visitors.

Some 3,500 firms participated in the 46th International Trade Fair. The products of many British firms were displayed on the stands of their French agents. Apart from massive participation by French industry the products of fourteen countries were shown.

Inquiries from British firms about the annual Lyons International Fair and about the various specialized fairs which take place in this important French commercial centre should be addressed to the London agents of the Fair, Exhibitions and Trade Fairs Ltd., 10 Clifford Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Regent 0511).

The Export Promotion and Fairs Branch of the Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877) will be pleased to answer queries on overseas trade fairs and on its schemes for assisting British industry to take part in suitable events.

British success at Hamburg Boat Show

AT THE 1964 German Boat Show, which took place in Hamburg recently, 280 firms from 18 countries exhibited 400 boats. Some 20 British firms participated directly and equipment from more than 50 British manufacturers was displayed.

An official British information stand was installed, manned jointly by the Secretary of the Ship and Boat Builders' National Federation and members of the staff of the British Consulate-General in Hamburg.

At least one British firm has reported useful contacts provided through the information stand. When Norvall's (Small Craft) Ltd., of Shoeburyness, Essex, sent details of their products to representatives of German companies who had visited the information stand, one firm rang to inquire for more details. Two days later they ordered 250 pairs of oars and slightly later two boats. The Shoeburyness firm attribute their success to the fact that their trade literature is in German, with the goods priced in Deutschmarks and that they have recruited German speaking staff to deal with follow-up correspondence.

BRITISH OVERSEAS FAIRS LTD.
British Overseas Fairs Ltd., the branch of F.B.I. which organizes British participation in exhibitions in various parts of the world, in consultation with the Board of Trade, is at 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 6376).

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:*

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Europe	*March 6*	*June 6*
United Kingdom	*Feb. 7*	*May 1*
Outside Europe	*Jan. 3*	*April 3*

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2791, Europe; 2785, United Kingdom and Outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of cost and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

• *indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† *indicates fair which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.*

Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 6, February 7 and January 3 respectively.

EUROPE

Additions:

FLORENCE: 28TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR OF HANDICRAFTS – April 24-May 10, 1964.
Apply, Nostra-Mercato Nazionale Dell Artigianato, Piazzo Della Liberta 1, Florence.

OYONNAX (AIN): INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS EXHIBITION – May 6-12.
Apply, Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Hunter 1951).

STOCKHOLM: TECHNICAL FAIR – October 2-8.
Apply, Trade Fairs and Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL HOTEL EXHIBITION – October 30-November 6.
Apply, LEP Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Central 5050).

ROTTERDAM: 3RD INTERNATIONAL SHIPBUILDING MARINE ENGINEERING PORT EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION – November 10-14, 1964.
Apply, Anglian Trade Promotions Ltd., 67-69 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Chancery 6561-3).

UNITED KINGDOM

Addition:

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FESTIVAL AND EXHIBITION – August 11-21, 1965.
At the Crystal Palace, S.E.19. Apply, Associated Presentations (London) Ltd., Loyalty House, 7 Ship Tavern Passage, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Mincing Lane 4931).

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition:

LOS ANGELES: WESTERN ELECTRONIC SHOW AND CONVENTION – August 25-28, 1964.
• At Sports Arena and Hollywood Park. Apply, Western Electronic Show and Convention, 3600 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1920, Los Angeles, California.

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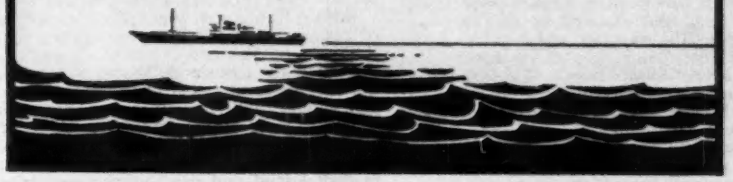

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'Buoyant optimism' for sales of British cars at Geneva Motor Show

A report from H.M. Consulate General, Geneva

SPEAKING AT a reception on March 12 to mark the opening of the 34th Geneva International Motor Show, the President of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Mr. L. G. T. Farmer, described the unprecedented boom in the British motor industry, which in 1963 sold over one million cars on the home market and exported a further 600,000 units. The total value of the industry's exports during the year was more than £700 million. Britain's performance in the Swiss market in 1963 was little short of spectacular. Total imports of motorcars into that country in the year increased by 6,619 units, of which 5,556 were British. In total value, imports of British cars at 140 million Swiss francs (approximately £11.6 million) were second only to those of Germany. French imports had slipped to third place by value, although the number of cars imported was still some 2,800 higher than ours.

At the show itself there was less of the extravagant decor to which we have become accustomed, and some stands were almost monastic in their simplicity. This was to the advantage of the British cars whose well-proportioned design, perfect finish and tasteful upholstery stand comparison with any in the world, and need no fountains or subdued lighting to attract attention.

Although this year's show covered more floor area than ever before, the amount of space allocated to British manufacturers was somewhat less than last year. They lost nothing on this account, however, and on every stand one met the same buoyant optimism as shown by the SMMT president. Outstanding among the British cars were the two newcomers to the 2-litre class, the Rover and the Triumph, whose advanced design and technical features have excited the attention of the motoring press throughout Europe. Although Standard-Triumph had taken the precaution of building up stocks of the '2,000', the majority had already been sold and orders were fast mounting up.

On the two stands of the British Motor Corporation (Austin and Nuffield still maintain separate sales organizations in Switzerland), the greatest interest centred on the two new versions of the Mini-Coopers – the larger engined 1,275 cc version in which Paddy Hopkirk won the Monte Carlo Rally, and the smaller, though scarcely less powerful, 970 cc model which will compete in the European Saloon Car Championship. Austin-Healey were showing two entirely new models, the Sprite Mark III with new bodywork and a more powerful engine, and the '3,000' Mark III whose 2,912 cc engine now develops 150 bhp, and which is provided with improved seating and servo-assisted brakes.

The Rolls-Royce stand was, as always, the acme of elegance, and it was reported that all the exhibits had been sold as soon as the show opened. On the combined Jaguar/Daimler stand the star was the new 'S' type, of which two models were on show, the 3.4- and 3.8-litre versions, both with automatic transmission.

An air of freshness pervaded the Rootes stand, where new models were in the majority. The centre of attraction was the Hillman 'Imp', which the makers claim will rival the Mini-Cooper in spite of its diminutive 875 cc engine. The agent revealed that imports of this new model were running at 100 per week, and that in most cases the cars were driven straight from the train to their new owners. On this stand also were the first models of the Sunbeam Venezia to be shown outside Italy. This elegant saloon, built in the Milan body shops of Touring Superleggera, on the Sunbeam Alpine chassis, is at present only available in Italy and Switzerland. At a press conference in which he introduced the new models, the Hon. Brian Rootes promised that a new high-powered version of the Sunbeam Alpine sports car, fitted with an American Ford V8 engine of 4.2 litres capacity would be on sale in European markets later this year.

British Fords and Vauxhalls lost something of their individuality by appearing jointly with their American and German cousins. The Vauxhall Viva, however, shown at Geneva for the first time, attracted considerable attention, and should, with the other new British lightweights, secure an ever-increasing share of the market for cars under 1,200 cc. which account for more than 50 per cent of new registrations in Switzerland and neighbouring countries.

Jenson Motors were present at the show for the first time in recent years and displayed their latest GT sports saloon, the C-V8. Although this car sells in Switzerland for the comparatively high price of 43,000 Swiss francs, its makers are confident that its outstanding performance and luxurious equipment will enable them to sell an appreciable number of the cars in Europe.

Other British exhibitors were Aston Martin, showing a new GT saloon, the DB5, and Lotus Elan, who were showing three models, the Sports Roadster, Sports Hardtop and Racing Car.

In the commercial section, which now takes place every two years, Britain was well represented. AEC and Leyland were both showing heavy lorries and chassis, and Austin, Morris and Landrover were showing lighter vehicles. Commer now have a sales agent with the German firm of Hanschel, and their vans and lorries were displayed side-by-side for the first time.

There were demonstrations of cranes, compacting equipment, road rollers, concrete mixers and carriers, etc. The British Hoist and Crane Company displayed and demonstrated their fast mobile 5-ton crane which should prove popular in Switzerland owing to its versatility and its compact dimensions when in the travelling position.

British firms were not numerous in the accessories and garage equipment section, but Lucas had again introduced some 'first-ever' novelties, including the self-dipping rear mirror. Trico-Floberth were showing a new electric screen washer, together with a full range of mechanical wipers, and Lier-Taylor Electronics were demonstrating Pye radio-telephone equipment of the latest type, which is proving popular in Switzerland.

Next year's show, which will be the 35th in the series, will feature boats, caravans and motor cycles, in addition to private motorcars. Commercial vehicles and construction equipment will not be shown again until 1966.

A general view of the show.

TRADE FAIRS GUIDE

A new edition – the fifth – of the booklet 'Trade Fairs Help Exports – Hints for the Small Exhibitor' has been produced by the Board of Trade for the guidance of small firms contemplating exhibiting overseas for the first time. The booklet explains the purposes of exhibiting and gives guidance on the choice of fairs, the organization of exhibits and on official assistance available to the British exhibitor. It also lists major specialized fairs overseas. Copies can be obtained free of charge from any Board of Trade Regional Office or from Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2768. (Ref. G.D. 1232/63).

Sights and sounds of London for Texas

BIG BEN'S CHIMES will boom out in the city of Houston, Texas, this autumn. With other 'sights and sounds' of London they are being taken to this vast expanding city as part of an extensive programme to project Great Britain and to cement trade and cultural relations. 'Britain in Texas, 1964', a festival of trade and cultural activities, is to be held from October 3 to 17.

The British Ambassador, Lord Harlech, is honorary chairman of a civic committee of leading trade and business organizations which is supervising plans for a widely varied programme. The Mayor of Houston, Mr. Louie Welch, is an honorary vice-chairman of the committee. Many local Texas organizations have promised to support this plan to bring Britain to Texas for two spectacular weeks. Mr. Peter Hope, the British Consul-General in Houston, and his staff are working hard to bring about a trade and cultural fortnight which it is hoped will create an atmosphere to help British businessmen to take a more active part in trade with Texas. Likewise, it is hoped to arouse a greater consciousness in Texas of the wide range of goods which Britain can export to this oil rich, bursting-at-the-seams, community.

Plans for the programme already include: a visit to Houston by a British military band; a great 'Britannic Festival' at Sakowitz Brothers' downtown store which will be specially decorated, and to which distinguished English couturiers have been invited; exhibitions of British paintings and books; a business delegation from London; sports car events; a film festival of British films in the city's cinemas; an Edwardian ball sponsored by the English-speaking Union; and many other attractions.

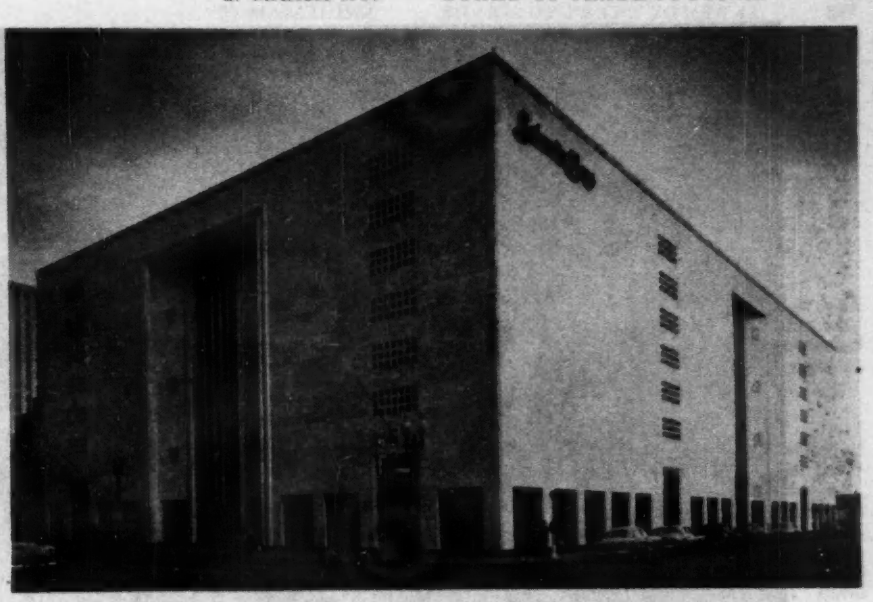
Details of the festival have just been released in Houston jointly by Mr. Peter Hope and Mr. Bernard Sakowitz, president of Sakowitz Brothers, before the latter left for Washington, D.C., for a meeting at the British Embassy to discuss final plans for the store's storewide promotion of British merchandise in October. The meeting in Washington took place before Mr. Sakowitz began a special journey to England to buy supplies for his store. With his wife and son Robert, and Charles Kovec, Jr., Sales Promotion Director, Mr. Bernard Sakowitz has just concluded an extensive shopping tour in Britain. A group of buying representatives from the various departments of the store will be visiting Britain to complete the giant purchasing programme.

During the period of the festival the Sakowitz store will be transformed. A unique 70 foot high projection of historic Westminster will decorate the Main Street facade, and a special film and public address system will project *son et lumiere* – the sounds and sights – of London.

Mr. Hope said that Britain was making a special trade drive in Texas this year. He described Houston as a tremendous expanding area of trade where British business could make a real impact on the rapidly developing community. The British Motor industry were enthusiastically supporting the local sports car groups. The cultural life of Houston had expanded as rapidly as the city's business growth, and the British festival would embrace as many cultural and civic events as possible. The full support of the English-speaking Union had been obtained. The Edwardian Ball – a glittering event – should prove the highlight of Houston's Fall Season.

All these events will generate interest in Britain and British goods. These are all too little known in Texas, and British business visitors are very rare indeed. The 'Britannic Festival' of Sakowitz Brothers (a high quality speciality store) provides an excellent opportunity to introduce department store items into Houston; and the wider festival of 'Britain in Texas, 1964', which will surround the store promotion, will create a propitious atmosphere for visits by businessmen from Britain, who may like to join in the group flights planned.

For further details apply to the Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2761), or to Sakowitz Brothers' buying house in London, Baker Warburg and Co. Ltd., 150 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Regent 7126).



The front exterior of the Sakowitz 'Downtown Store' in Houston, Texas, where the 'Sounds of London' will be featured.

Scottish Coaching Inn reproduced in Texas

A REPLICA of Edinburgh's historic 18th Century Coach Inn, The White Horse Cellar, was recently opened as a private club in downtown Houston, the booming oil and petro-chemical industrial centre of Texas, with a gala party given by Mr. Peter Hope, H.M. Consul-General in Houston. About 1,600 people headed by the Mayor of Houston, Louie Welch, and leading officials of the Port of Houston, the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations, were present. The design of the Texan version of the Cellar was executed by Fixtures Division of Houston Millwork Company, with the co-operation of Paul T. Constantine, Texas State Manager of Browne-Vintners Company, who supplied specifications for the original White Horse Cellar of Edinburgh. This is the first occasion that a White Horse Cellar has been opened as a private membership club in the entire United States. Mr. Hope, a Scot himself, presented the White Horse Cellar 'Hospitality Award' for 'exemplary cuisine, service and hospitality' to Mr. Leo Kalantzakis, the owner.

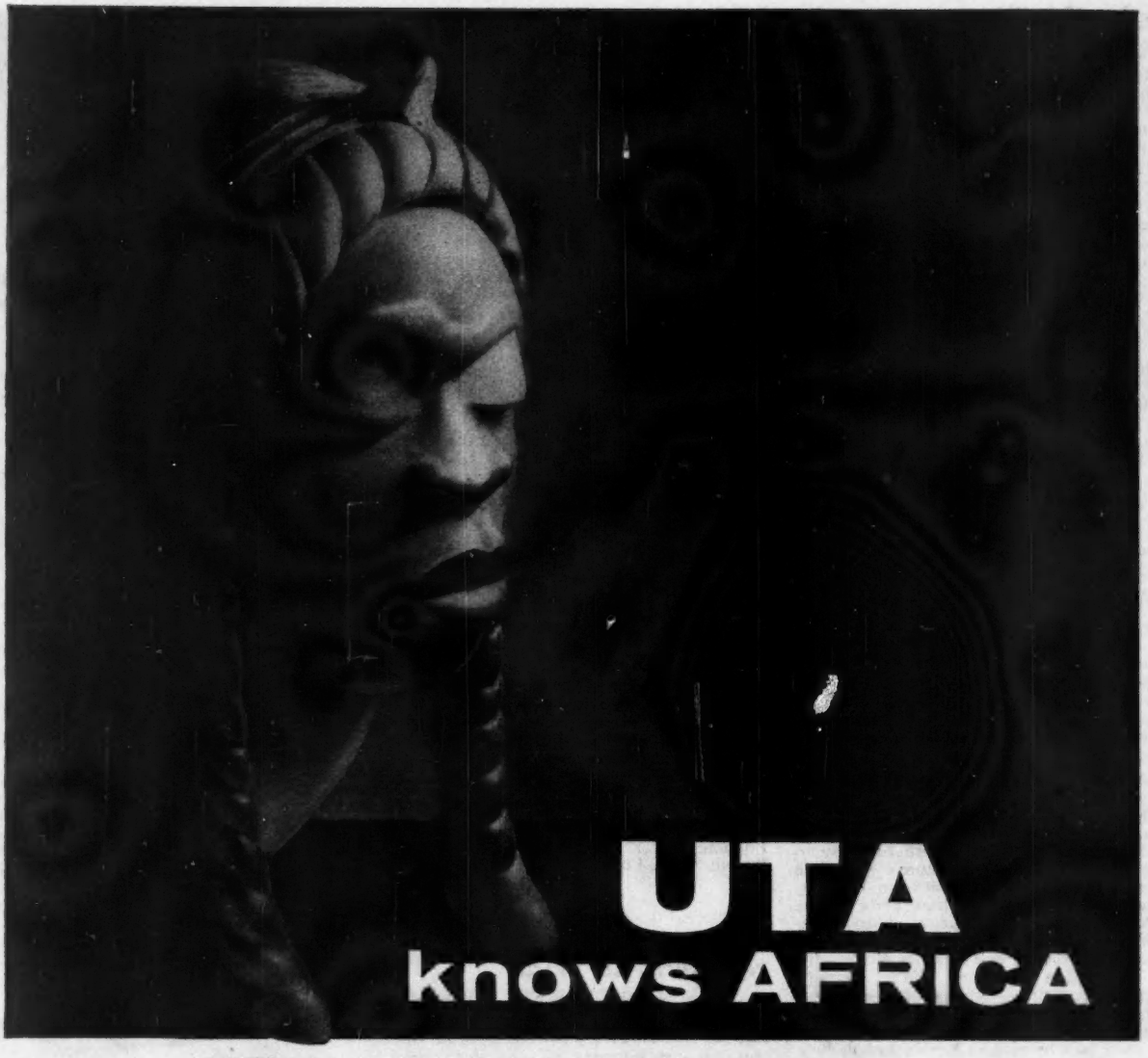
The original White Horse Cellar, in the fashionable Canongate section of old Edinburgh, has recently been restored as part of the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Royal Mile, the roadway which runs in a straight line eastwards from Edinburgh Castle to the Palace of Holyrood House.

In addition to its fame as a posting station for the London stage coaches, the Cellar was also convenient to the famous 'Links of Leith', and was a favourite meeting place for members of the oldest documented golf society, 'the Honourable, the Edinburgh Company of Golfers'.

In those early days the making of Scotch whiskies was a local unpublicized art. Places where whiskies of uncommon quality could be purchased were singled out and the whiskies derived individual reputations. Thus it was that to sample the excellent whiskies of the White Horse Cellar travellers came great distances.

The White Horse Cellar's interior in Houston is in antique oak with period antiques, bric-a-brac and other authentic finishings. It has a seating capacity for about 140 persons, and is planned to serve as an exclusive meeting place for all who appreciate fine things.

Mr. Edward M. Condon (left), president of the H. & S. Pogue store in Cincinnati, Ohio, talking to Mr. W. Rodney Leathes, a director of Associated Dry Goods Ltd., the London buying house, at the Design Centre in London recently. Mr. Condon, holding a glass made by Stuart & Sons Ltd., was visiting the Design Centre to select goods for a special British promotion supported by the Board of Trade to be held in his store in the Autumn.



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Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADING WITH FRENCH-SPEAKING WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES (3)

Prospects for British trade with Senegal

A REPORT BY THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, BRITISH EMBASSY, DAKAR

THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL came into existence on August 20, 1960, on the break-up of the Mali Federation. Until April 1960 Senegal formed part of the French West African Empire (the AOF).

Senegal lies in the centre of the Western bulge of the African continent and covers an area of 76,000 square miles (rather smaller than the United Kingdom). It is bounded on the north by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on the east by its former Federal partner, the Republic of Mali, and on the south by the Republic of Guinea and by Portuguese Guinea. Its territory completely encloses the British territory of the Gambia which extends inland some 190 miles along the valley of the Gambia river and at no point is more than 40 miles in width.

Most of Senegal is flat, dry and featureless and lies less than 300 feet above sea level. Economic activity tends to be concentrated in the important modern capital city of Dakar (population 375,000, of whom 38,000 are Europeans and other non-Africans). The total population is about 3,100,000, of whom some 50,000 are non-Africans. Although the average annual income per head of population is roughly £60, the Senegalese peasant who accounts for some 80 per cent of the working population has an annual income of £15-£30, including self-consumption.

Like most of her sister republics of the former AOF, Senegal's foreign trade is dominated by France and she remains heavily dependent on French financial and technical aid. The reason for this is not only that Senegal was, prior to independence, the longest established French West African colony, but that French colonial economic policy makers thought mainly in terms of the large single market of France Outremer, linked for ever to the market of Metropolitan France. No attempt was made to make each colony financially viable, and each area was developed as a source of agricultural raw material for which climatic conditions made it best suited. In the case of Senegal the chosen crop was groundnuts, which in 1962 accounted for 48 per cent of the land under cultivation and 81 per cent of the country's export earnings.

In France the Senegalese producer enjoyed complete protection and even price support, and the economy therefore developed as a simple exchange of a single agricultural product for the manufactured products of French industry. This exchange took place behind protective tariffs and quota barriers against other trading countries. On independence the crop was so dependent on the French guaranteed market and price support that Senegal was obliged to conclude trade agreements with France under which the majority of her imports continued to come from France. For example, the present price paid by France for Senegalese groundnuts is £77 per ton (c.i.f. Marseilles) or 22 per cent above the world price, and the value of the subsidy in 1962 has been put as high as 7 billion francs CFA (£10 million). The result of the Franco/Senegalese trade agreement was that in 1962 Senegal exported 91 per cent of her production to the Franc Zone and imported from it 71 per cent of her requirements.

New marketing plans in view.

However, under the terms of the 1963 Yaoundé Convention of Association between the EEC and the Associated Overseas Territories (of which Senegal is one) these rigid marketing arrangements are due to end with the present selling season. When the new groundnut selling season commences in December 1964, Senegal, therefore, faces a substantial drop in her overseas earnings. It is true that Senegal will receive some 11 billion francs CFA (£16 million) from the Community's Development Fund spread over four years to develop and diversify her production, but this will clearly not replace the value of the present French subsidy. The solution of this problem is a major factor in the country's political and economic development in the near future. Unless France is to provide replacement aid under another form, Senegal will no longer be under an obligation to purchase 24 billion francs CFA (£35 million) worth of her total import bill of some 38 billion (£55 million) francs CFA from France as was the case in 1963.

The first Senegalese Four-year Development Plan (1961-1964) will clearly not achieve its objectives due to the reduced demand for the products of Senegalese industry on the break-up of the AOF market, to the loss of the Dakar 'entrepot' trade following the break with Mali, to the failure of overseas private investors to contribute £60 million (40 per cent) of the total planned investment and to admitted inefficiency on the part of previous administrations. In October 1963 President Senghor announced a revision of the Plan in order to concentrate on the diversification of agriculture (especially increased food production, for in 1962 Senegal imported 50 per cent of her food requirements, which represented one-third of her total import bill), the development of tunny fishing, a nitrogenous fertilizer plant linked to the new oil refinery and local phosphate production, fruit-juice extraction and meat production and processing. Opportunities for British enterprise, therefore, exist in these fields, especially in the expansion of rural production. Rural development depends to a great extent on the discovery and exploitation of water resources; for this purpose studies will be necessary in the Senegal River Basin, the central groundnut basin near Diourbel, and in the event of a political association between Senegal and the Gambia, in the latter's river basin.

Senegal, together with Mali, Guinea and Mauritania, has formed a Four-Power Commission to develop the resources of the Senegal River Basin, and preliminary studies have already been carried out under the United Nations auspices. It is hoped that the UN Special Fund will help to finance the construction of barrages to provide hydro-electric power and plentiful water supplies for irrigation purposes. Apart from these priorities the only other major developments not tied to foreign government aid and loans are first the possible development of the oil resources said to be under serious prospection on the continental shelf off the Casamance (the area of Senegal lying south of the Gambia) and secondly, the considerable expansion which is taking place at Taiba, some 60-65 miles north-east of Dakar, where there are rich calcium phosphate deposits.

Unfortunately the substantial industrial investment in Senegal which took place in the period prior to independence slowed to a rate of increase of only 1.7 per cent between 1961 and 1962. This was largely because in place of a single market of some 21 million inhabitants there are now nine independent states, each with high fiscal duties on imports, and the internal market for the industries of the Cape Verde peninsula has shrunk to 3.1 million inhabitants. Nevertheless, the Government is hoping to attract industrial

investors by means of a new investment code which will reduce the size of investment necessary to qualify for the tax reliefs and other benefits granted under the Code des Investissements of March 1962. The Senegalese Government particularly welcomes investors who envisage setting up joint private and public companies in which the Government has a financial interest. Recent examples of this activity are the new oil refinery at M'Bao, the cold storage plant at the fishing port of Dakar and an assembly line for Berliet commercial vehicles at Thiès.

A market for consumer goods.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there is no vital and expanding market for capital goods in Senegal, the opportunities lying rather in the field of investment. There is, however, a limited but worthwhile market for consumer goods if British manufacturers are prepared to work hard for initial small returns. Apart from Scotch whisky and cross-country motor vehicles, British goods and trade marks are almost unknown in Senegal. This is due to the colonial legacy of extremely well-established French commercial interests and to an intricate import licensing system which at present prevents free entry of all goods except those from France and the Franc Area. The import licensing and tariff system is explained in some detail in the current edition of 'Hints to Business Men Visiting Senegal and Mauritania' (obtainable free of charge from the Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1) or from any of the Board of Trade regional offices.

The responsibility for obtaining currency quotas and import licences rests entirely with the importer, and he, therefore, has to be persuaded that it is financially worthwhile in a small market to undertake the administrative chore of obtaining a licence, to pay additional import duties and to retail an unknown British product when he can import an established French brand simply by dispatching an order form to France. In spite of this, nearly £1½ million of British goods are imported each year as a result of intensive selling by British firms. To achieve results it is essential that a representative of the firm visits Dakar, that he is armed with trade pamphlets and price details in French which quote metric units of account and weight, and, above all, that he can speak French. Rarely in Dakar business circles and even less so in Senegalese Government offices can Senegalese speak or understand English, and there is no readily available cadre of interpreters who can be hired at short notice. While the sole Consul/Commercial Secretary will be happy to explain the background to the economy and to offer advice on the marketing of a particular commodity, he will not be able to spare the time to accompany business visitors while they are in Dakar. It is therefore difficult for exporters to obtain orders or to appoint agents unless they can speak and understand French.

Like underdeveloped countries Senegal possesses few technically qualified agents, for the market is too small to support them. Competition for a good agent is therefore severe. British firms which are already successful in France itself may find it useful to explore this market through their French agent. They can check on his efficacity by visiting the customers he introduces. As much importing is handled by large- and medium-sized firms established in Dakar, it is often better for visiting exporters to meet their main customers individually and to sell to them directly. Since it is the importer (not the agent) who has to comply with import formalities, firms selling in this market for the first time may find that they obtain better results this way than by a laborious search for a qualified agent.

It may be thought that a market in which Britain supplies only 1.6 per cent of the total imports is not worth serious consideration by British manufacturers. Admittedly opportunities for trade remain severely limited by the restrictive quota rules. Furthermore, six months after the new Convention of Association with the EEC comes into force, France's EEC partners must receive the same tariff treatment as France herself, and by the end of the four-year period of the agreement, all quota restrictions against goods of EEC origin will be removed. In theory, therefore, the competitive position of British exporters might be expected to worsen when Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands share the privileged position at present held by the French.

However, 1965 may well see a fundamental change in the economic position of Senegal. By being compelled to sell her groundnut crop at world prices she will need to diversify her commercial relations and begin to loosen, albeit gradually, the rigid economic ties which bind her to the French economy. At the same time there are signs of increased British participation in Senegalese development. A substantial order for phosphate rock has been placed by a leading British manufacturer with the Compagnie Sénégalaise des Phosphates de Taiba which should result in 1964 in a trebling of

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British imports from Senegal. The British Government has approved a 'surplus capacity' loan of £400,000 to Senegal for assistance to the four-year development plan, and details of the use to which the money will be put are expected to be announced shortly. Finally, the possible association of Senegal and the Gambia may provide opportunities for British exporters to the latter territory to expand their sales to Senegal through the medium of their existing agents in Bathurst.

If Senegal does not appear likely to provide immediate rewards to the business visitor, it is a market to be watched, as in the event of any move towards a regional African economic grouping in this area, the country already possesses the necessary basis for industrial expansion. Since so much commercial activity of Senegal takes place in Dakar, which is easily accessible to businessmen who are travelling on the West African coast, a day or two spent in this modern attractive city with its French cultural and architectural heritage will enable British firms to assess for themselves some of the commercial problems and trade barriers which may have deterred them in the past from tackling this possibly unfamiliar market.

This article is the third of a series on some of the French speaking countries of West and Equatorial Africa. The countries to be covered in the series are Cameroons, Congo Republic (Brazzaville), Gabon, Ivory Coast (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 14, 1964), **Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Togo** (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 21, 1964) **and Guinea.**

The total area of these countries is just under half that of the United States, yet their entire population is only slightly over 21 million. Compared with their English-speaking neighbours they are thinly populated: Nigeria has 36 million inhabitants; Ghana has 7 million. The possibilities of trade with them are naturally correspondingly smaller. Yet despite this and other factors which may make French-speaking West and Central Africa less attractive to British industry than some other areas of the world, opportunities occur which enterprising firms will find deserve following up.

Although there are wide differences in geography and resources these countries have several points in common which are well worth noting. They are all developing countries anxious to improve their economic situation and will welcome the participation of firms from industrialized countries in their development. To a greater or less degree many of them offer inducements or safeguards to foreign firms setting up within their frontiers if participation takes this form. They lack the technical resources as well as the financial means for many projects they consider desirable and are very ready to listen to sound technical advice.

French is the official language in each country and very little, or no English, is spoken except in West Cameroon. The effects of the intensive character of French education and of French administrative practices are noticable. Links between Franch and most of the countries are very strong, sustained by a complex of monetary, commercial, aid and defence arrangements. All, except Guinea, are members of the Franc Area.

The common currency, except for Mali and Guinea, is the CFA franc. Fifty CFA francs are equal to one French Metropolitan franc. The currency is full guaranteed by France and there is complete convertibility between the CFA and the Metropolitan franc. Mali and Guinea issue the Mali and Guinea francs respectively, which are normally at par with the CFA franc.

The members of the Franc Area have hitherto discriminated in favour of imports from France by means of both quotas and tariffs; in exchange France has given assistance in many forms, including preferential treatment to certain of their commodity exports by paying above world prices. All except Guinea have signed the Convention of Association with the EEC, which will mean that exports from the other EEC countries will benefit from the quota and tariff preferences reserved for France.

The Community on its side is to make available a substantial amount of development aid. France on the other hand will cease to pay more than world prices for her African commodity imports, but the EEC will give financial assistance designed to make production more competitive and to help diversification.

In all these countries average income of the population is low and the demand for consumer goods is correspondingly limited. In the field of capital equipment and of construction projects opportunities are rather better. It has to be recognized, however, that since most have balance of payments problems, though not of uniform acuteness, external governmental aid and private commercial credit are important factors in doing business with them. These considerations naturally affect the competitive position of British firms. The Board, through this series of articles and the information published in the 'Export Services Bulletin' or passed direct to industry, is endeavouring to bring such opportunities as arise to the notice of interested firms.

Inquiries about these countries will be welcomed. If about general conditions they should be sent to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2333, and if about specific openings to the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Tel. City 5757.

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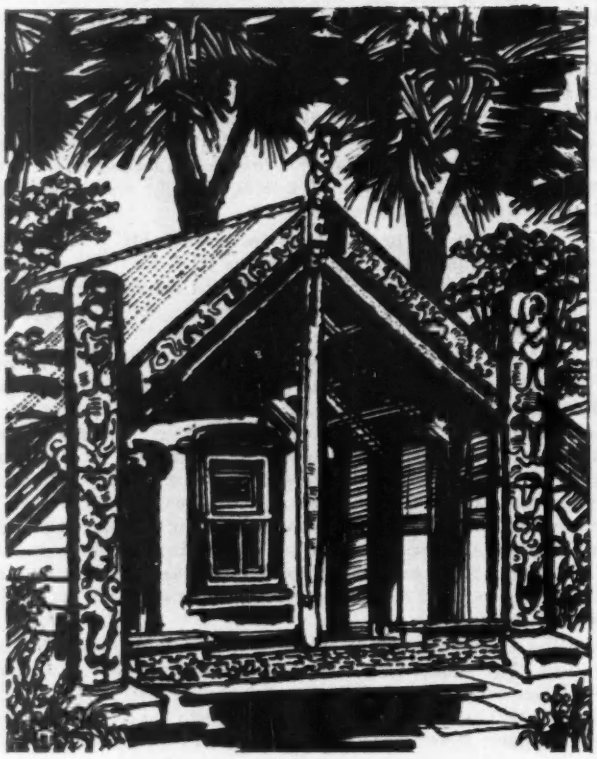

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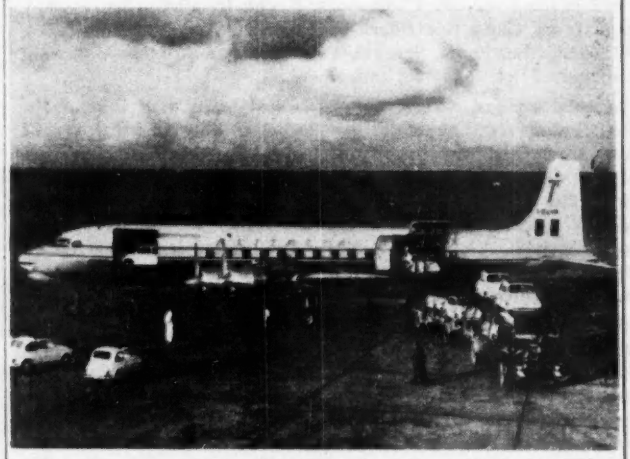

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TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Anglo-Bulgarian trade

PENDING FURTHER negotiations on arrangements for trade between their two countries during 1964/65 representatives of Britain and Bulgaria have agreed, as an interim arrangement, to establish quotas for the three months from April 1, 1964, at one quarter of the quotas for 1963/64. It is hoped that the negotiations will lead to an expansion of trade between the two countries.

Federal Republic of Germany and Hungary

FURTHER DETAILS of the trade agreement between West Germany and Hungary were published in the *Bundesanzeiger*. The agreement which covers the period from January 1, 1963, to December 31, 1965, will be automatically extended unless either side gives notice of termination three months prior to the expiry date.

The quota lists annexed to the agreement and which are valid for one year in the first instance provide for the export from Hungary to West Germany of cattle, agricultural produce, wines and spirits, fuel oil, chemical and pharmaceutical products, iron sheet metal and products of rolling mills, machinery and parts, radio and electrical equipment.

In return West Germany will export to Hungary flour, meat meal, certain pharmaceuticals and medicaments, rubber, leather ware, wood and veneers, paper and paperboard, textiles, pig iron, machinery and tools for industry, motor vehicles, motor cycles parts.

Detailed information on the quotas is available. All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2259), quoting reference CRE 1745 G.

Norway and Rumania

A NEW TRADE and payments agreement between Norway and Rumania for the period January 1, 1964 to December 31, 1966 was signed in Bucharest during November.

The agreement has lists associated with it which are indicative of the goods that will pass in each direction but no values are given. The absence of an item from either of these lists does not mean that it may not be traded.

Payments are to be made in convertible currency.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 461) where copies of an unofficial translation of the agreement may be seen. The reference to be quoted is CRE 6249 G.

France and Norway

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of February 12, 1964, announced the further extension of the trade agreement of April 2, 1960, between France and Norway.

By an exchange of letters dated February 7, 1964, the agreement has been further extended for a period of one year from January 1, 1964.

The full French text of the above notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Denmark and Cameroon

THE TEXT of a Trade Agreement between Denmark and Cameroon, signed in Copenhagen on October 8, 1962, has now been published. The delay is due to the fact that the Government of Cameroon have only now confirmed that the Agreement is considered as being valid from that date. No value has been set for the goods involved and the Agreement will be automatically renewed annually unless notice of termination is given by either of the signatories at least three months before the anniversary of its signature.

Danish exports will include electrical machinery and equipment, meat and dairy products and cereals. Danish imports from Cameroon will include bananas, coffee, cocoa, palm oil, coconuts, tobacco and timber.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

Turkey and Bulgaria

A PROTOCOL for 1964 to the trade agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria was signed in Sofia on February 19. According to the Press report the new quotas provide for an increase of 50 per cent in trade in comparison with 1963.

Under this arrangement Turkey will export to Bulgaria citrus fruit, olives, fish, cotton wool, raw hides, and ores.

In return Bulgaria will export to Turkey machinery, chemicals, metallurgical goods, electrical materials, cement, asbestos and cement pipes.

Detailed information on the quotas is not available.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2258), quoting reference CRE 5738 G.

Philippines and West Germany

A TRADE AGREEMENT has recently been signed in Manila between the Republic of the Philippines and the Federal Republic of Germany. The object of the treaty is to encourage and facilitate mutual exchange of goods and services. Protocols have not yet been published.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1-19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2226) quoting reference CRE 2144 G.

Third Anniversary of Finland's association with EFTA

THREE YEARS ago today an Agreement was signed in Helsinki creating an association between Finland and the European Free Trade Association.

Although starting the programme of tariff reductions a year later than her EFTA partners, Finland is, for the majority of the products covered by the EFTA convention, now only a little behind the general timetable. In the field of quantitative import restrictions, Finland has also made significant progress towards free trade, so that today over 80 per cent of her imports from countries outside the European bloc are on the free list.

As last week's supplement to the *Board of Trade Journal* 'Trading with EFTA' indicated, Finland today offers a valuable market for British exporters.

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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H.35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (Tel. City 5757, Extension 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

AUSTRALIA

Hand Tools for Postmaster-General's Department. May 5. E.S.B. 8428/64.

Hydraulic Telemetering Indications and Controls for Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority. Closing date postponed to April 15. E.S.B. 676/64.

Switchgear for State Electricity Commission of Victoria. April 6. E.S.B. 8429/64.*

BURMA

The Burma Oil Company:
Cold Rolled Sheets. April 6. E.S.B. 8425/64.*
Steel Casing. April 6. E.S.B. 8492/64.*

People's Stores Corporation:
Cable. April 20. E.S.B. 8524/64.*
Tinned Fish. April 6. E.S.B. 8558/64.*
Vehicle Spares. April 17. E.S.B. 8559/64.*
Vehicle Spares. April 17. E.S.B. 8560/64.*
Padlocks. April 20. E.S.B. 8423/64.*

CANADA

Chairs for Simon Fraser University, Vancouver. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 4986/64.

CEYLON

Dyes for Department of Rural Development and Small Industries. April 10. E.S.B. 8493/64.*

Hydro-Electric Scheme for Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power. Closing date postponed to May 5. E.S.B. 5212/64.*

Laboratory Equipment for Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs. April 24. E.S.B. 8410/64.*

Lorries and Tipper for Director of Water Supply and Drainage. April 24. E.S.B. 7892/64.*

Milk Bottles for Milk Board. April 15. E.S.B. 7893/64.

Ministry of Finance:
Scouring Powders. April 14. E.S.B. 8412/64.
Aluminium Alloy Corrugated Sheets. June 2. E.S.B. 8411/64.

EL SALVADOR

Ophthalmology Equipment for Proveeduria General de la Republica. May 4. E.S.B. 8435/64.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
Ferrolite. (Further Information.) April 15. Tender reissued. E.S.B. 34532/63.*
Crane. (Further Information.) April 14. Tender reissued for 1 item. E.S.B. 30923/63.*
Chemical. April 15. E.S.B. 8514/64.*
Cotton Molletor. April 14. E.S.B. 8515/64.*
Batteries. April 14. E.S.B. 8516/64.*
Cigarette Machinery. April 17. E.S.B. 8517/64.*
Drilling Equipment. April 13. E.S.B. 8538/64.*
Lightning Arresters. April 16. E.S.B. 8540/64.*
Sodium Nitrate. April 17. E.S.B. 8553/64.*
Paint. April 17. E.S.B. 8552/64.*
Loss of Head Gauge. April 16. E.S.B. 8563/64.*
Pharmaceuticals; Oxygen. April 18. E.S.B. 8520/64.*
Tube Fittings. April 17. E.S.B. 8539/64.*
Borax. April 14. E.S.B. 8537/64.*
Fuse Links. April 16. E.S.B. 8519/64.*

FRANCE

Typewriters for Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe. April 13. E.S.B. 8595/64.*

GREECE

Ministry of Trade:
Hydrologic Instruments. April 23. E.S.B. 9018/64.*
Pipes and Semi-Couplings. April 6. E.S.B. 8463/64.*
Playing Cards. April 13. E.S.B. 8464/64.*

INDIA

Automatic Signalling Equipment for South Eastern Railway, Calcutta. July 31. E.S.B. 8459/64.

Batching and Mixing Plant for Procurement Circle. June 8. E.S.B. 8431/64.

Construction of an Oil Jetty for Calcutta Port Commission. June 9. E.S.B. 8458/64.

Earthen Dam Constructional Project for Irrigation and Power Department, Maharashtra. April 6. E.S.B. 8460/64.

Servicing Trolleys for India Store Department. April 23. E.S.B. 8482/64.

Filter Presses for Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 7886/64.

Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals:
Grinding Machine. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 7808/64.*
Milling Machine. April 9. E.S.B. 8581/64.

Atomic Energy Establishment:
Dry Chamber. May 27. E.S.B. 8454/64.
Photograph Engraving Machines. May 29. E.S.B. 8448/64

One of the four Crane Fruehauf Euroleader tandem-axle semi-trailers recently delivered by Crane Fruehauf Trailers Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk, to Continental Ferry Trailers for service between Europe and the United Kingdom.

Hand Bending Brake. May 22. E.S.B. 8451/64.
Notching Machine. May 21. E.S.B. 8450/64.
Damp Heat Chambers. May 28. E.S.B. 8447/64.
Electrical Measuring Instrument. April 8. E.S.B. 7070/64.*
Minicomp Recorder. April 7. E.S.B. 7074/64.*
Radial Drilling Machine. April 24. E.S.B. 7075/64.*
Spring-Winding Machine. May 26. E.S.B. 8453/64.
Shearing Machine. May 20. E.S.B. 8449/64.
Automatic Screw Machine. May 25. E.S.B. 8452/64.

IRAN

Laboratory Equipment for Tehran Electricity Board. April 18. E.S.B. 8497/64.*

Seamless Steel Tubes for Iranian Sugar Plants. April 17. Tender documents (specification in French) available. E.S.B. 8461/64.*

Ministry of Postage, Telephones and Telegraph:
Copper Wire. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 18. E.S.B. 33663/63.
Telephone and Telegraph Equipment. April 30. E.S.B. 8498/64.*
H.F. Frequencies. May 5. E.S.B. 8499/64.*
Perforated Teletype Ribbon. April 13. E.S.B. 8500/64.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

Bridge Construction for Kerry County Council. May 16. E.S.B. 8505/64.

JORDAN

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Ltd.:
Chemicals. April 15. E.S.B. 8495/64.*
Nuts, Bolts, Screwed Bars, Washers. April 15. E.S.B. 8494/64.*

KUWAIT

Ministry of Electricity and Water:
Tape (Various). April 12. E.S.B. 8465/64.*
Gas Pipeline Construction. May 3. E.S.B. 8466/64.*
Steel Pipes. April 8. E.S.B. 8467/64.*

MALAYSIA

Standard Factory Building Frames for Economic Development Board. April 10. E.S.B. 8502/64.*

Public Utilities Board, Singapore:
Cable. April 7. E.S.B. 8487/64.
Sluice and Reflux Valves. April 14. E.S.B. 8501/64.*

Public Works Department:
Water Purification Plant. May 11. E.S.B. 8580/64.
Lift. April 10 E.S.B. 8579/64.

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MOZAMBIQUE

Generating Sets for Civil Aeronautical Department. April 7. E.S.B. 8557/64.
Office Construction for Foreign Trade Board. April 11. E.S.B. 8589/64.

Ports, Railways and Transport Department:
Ambulance. April 9. E.S.B. 8592/64.
Cold Storage Project. May 29. E.S.B. 8596/64.

NEW ZEALAND

Railway Signalling Equipment for New Zealand Railways. April 15. E.S.B. 8504/64.*
22,000 volt Cable and 33,000 volt Dividing Boxes for Auckland Electric Power Board. May 15. E.S.B. 8478/64.*

General Post Office:
Cable. April 17. E.S.B. 8485/64.*
Paper. April 16. E.S.B. 8484/64.*
Graph Voltage Recorders. April 16. E.S.B. 8483/64.*
Hand Tools. April 21. E.S.B. 8551/64.*
Insulating Tape. April 20. E.S.B. 8511/64.*

NIGERIA

Miscellaneous Mechanical Plant for Niger Dams Authority. (Further information.) July 1. E.S.B. 30942/63.

NORWAY

Power Station Equipment for the State Power System. June 1 and July 1. E.S.B. 8489/64.

PAKISTAN

Seed Cleaners for Agricultural Development Board. April 11. E.S.B. 8413/64.*

West Pakistan Railway Board:
Inspection of Stores. April 27. E.S.B. 8481/64.
Diesel Railcars and Carriages. May 13. E.S.B. 8480/64.

West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority:
Fault Locating Equipment. April 11. E.S.B. 8477/64.
Galvanized Steel Line Wire. April 6. E.S.B. 8476/64.

Telegraph and Telephone Directorate:
Air-conditioning Equipment. April 16. E.S.B. 8468/64.
Air-conditioning Equipment. April 16. E.S.B. 8469/64.

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

Pipes and Fittings for National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority. (Prequalification Information.) April 20. E.S.B. 8432/64.

SOUTH AFRICA

Calico and Sheeting for Cape Provincial Administration. April 15. E.S.B. 8472/64.*

South African Railways:
Pipeline Fittings. April 17. E.S.B. 8578/64.*
Road Rollers. April 17. E.S.B. 8576/64.*
Fishbolts. April 17. E.S.B. 8577/64.*

State Tender Board:
High-pressure Jet Cleaning Systems. April 16. E.S.B. 8507/64.*
Servicing Gate and Accessories. April 9. E.S.B. 8509/64.*
Mounted Drills. April 9. E.S.B. 8508/64.*
V.H.F. Radio Telephones System. April 16. E.S.B. 8506/64.*
Laboratory Apparatus. April 15. E.S.B. 8438/64.*
Laundry Canvas, Sheeting, Felt and Tape. April 7. E.S.B. 8437/64.*
Trenchers. April 9. E.S.B. 8510/64.*
Whistle Lanyards. April 8. E.S.B. 8436/64.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Central Purchasing Authority:
Telephone Privacy Device. April 15. E.S.B. 8513/64.*
Tyres and Tubes. April 15. E.S.B. 8512/64.*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Pharmaceuticals for Southern Rhodesia Government. April 10. E.S.B. 8490/64.
Sewage Flow Equipment for City Engineer's Department, Salisbury. April 14. E.S.B. 8419/64.*

SPAIN

Electric Trucks for Direccion General de Correos y Telecommunicacion. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 7819/64.
Port Constructional Projects for Ministerio de Obras Publicas. April 8. E.S.B. 8435/64.

SUDAN

Footwear for Department of Stores and Equipment. April 11. E.S.B. 8533/64.
Mild Steel for Ministry of Works. April 7. E.S.B. 8531/64.
Water Purification Set for Land Use Department. April 14. E.S.B. 8532/64.

Sudan Railways:
Air Filtering Equipment. April 14. A copy of the drawings now available. E.S.B. 7899/64.*
Steel Rails. April 16. E.S.B. 8541/64.*
Permanent Way Materials. April 16. E.S.B. 8542/64.*
Copper Ingots. April 29. E.S.B. 8535/64.

TANGANYIKA

Flashing Beacons Assemblies for City Council, Dar-es-Salaam. July 15 E.S.B. 8503/64.*

THAILAND

Fuse Gear for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. April 14. E.S.B. 8527/64/D.L.F.*
Grinding Machine for the Treasury Department. April 7. E.S.B. 8600/64.
Miscellaneous Equipment for Department of Technical and Economic Co-operation. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 3092/64/D.L.F.*

State Railway of Thailand:
Steel Bridge Section. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6425/64.*
Rail Cars. May 4. E.S.B. 8528/64.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Steel Safes for Central Tender Board. April 17. E.S.B. 8536/64.*

TURKEY

Constructional Projects for Municipality of Istanbul. (Further Information.) June 1. E.S.B. 7964/64.

Turkish Maritime Bank:
Chemicals. April 10. E.S.B. 8586/64.*
Radar Reflector. April 7. E.S.B. 8473/64.*

Agency and export opportunities, market reports, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries.

Algeria/Mali
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 8824/G.)

Australia
Agency inquiry for brushware; fancy goods; toiletries. (E.S.B. 8180/64.)
Inquiry for air-conditioning equipment; materials handling equipment; water filtration plant. (E.S.B. 8323/64.)
Inquiry for office efficiency aids. (E.S.B. 8300/64.)
Inquiry for chemicals; clothing; hardware; shoes; stationery; smokers' requisites; vehicle spares and components. (E.S.B. 8147/64.)
Inquiry for gloves; golf sets and accessories; novelties; shoes; sports shirts; toys. (E.S.B. 8237/64.)
Inquiry for bottling machinery and equipment; wine-making equipment; filter pads; general hardware; kitchen utensils. (E.S.B. 38065/63.)
Inquiry for carpets; floor coverings; furnishing fabrics; textiles. (E.S.B. 8134/64.)
Manufacture under licence – foundry and machine shop products. (E.S.B. 8651/64.)

Bahamas
Agency inquiry for curry powder and paste; mango chutney. (E.S.B. 8868/64.)
Inquiry for cement; margarine; tiles. (E.S.B. 8820/64.)

Bahrain
Agency inquiry for building materials; sanitary ware. (E.S.B. 8647/64.)
Agency inquiry for dress and skirt materials; worsted suitings. (E.S.B. 8361/64.)

Barbados
Agency inquiry for women's shoes. (E.S.B. 8743/64.)

Bolivia
Inquiry for clothing; mining machinery; pharmaceuticals; refrigerators; shoes. (E.S.B. 8787/64.)

Cameroon, Federal Republic of/Bulgaria
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 6429/G.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for clothing and accessories; ski sweaters. (E.S.B. 8509/64.)
Agency inquiry for marine hardware. (E.S.B. 8325/64.)
Agency inquiry for record changers. (E.S.B. 8291/64.)
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 8918/64.)
Miscellaneous agencies. (E.S.B. 6056/64.)
Inquiry for hi-fi equipment; radio, television sets and components. (E.S.B. 7387/64.)
Inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 8290/64.)
Inquiry for pharmaceuticals; medicines. (E.S.B. 8789/64.)
Inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 7397/64.)
Inquiry for air-conditioning equipment; refrigeration. (E.S.B. 8170/64.)
Inquiry for toys. (E.S.B. 8840/64.)
Inquiry for abrasives; metal testing equipment; welding plant; rolling mill equipment. (E.S.B. 8754/64.)
Federal Government Contracts. (E.S.B. 8641/64.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for glass tableware. (E.S.B. 8426/64.)

Fiji
Inquiry for cement spraying equipment. (E.S.B. 8617/64.)
Inquiry for domestic electrical appliances. (E.S.B. 8283/64.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 4761/64.)

Finland/Bulgaria
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 3615/G.)

France
Agency inquiry for brushware raw materials. (E.S.B. 8337/64.)
Agency inquiry for cable-winding equipment; electric lamps; projectors. (E.S.B. 8341/64.)
Agency inquiry for handkerchiefs; men's wear; ties. (E.S.B. 6677/64.)
Inquiry for blankets; giftware; linen; hotel equipment. (E.S.B. 8666/64.)
Inquiry for plastics raw materials. (E.S.B. 2323/64.)

France/Norway
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 5772/G.)

Germany, Federal Republic of
Agency inquiry for chemicals; pharmaceuticals; surgical dressings. (E.S.B. 8270/64.)
Agency inquiry for building and decorating materials. (E.S.B. 8884/64.)
Agency inquiry for wallpaper. (E.S.B. 8890/64.)
Inquiry for hi-fi equipment. (E.S.B. 8284/64.)
Inquiry for hand tools; screws. (E.S.B. 1240/64.)
Inquiry for machine tools. (E.S.B. 8385/64.)

Mr. M. Kallevig (right), who has been Carpet Trades Ltd.'s agent in Norway for many years, is seen with Mr. E. B. Dawson, export sales manager, during his recent visit to the firm's new showrooms where he was shown new designs for the Scandinavian market.

Manufacture under licence – food processing machinery. (E.S.B. 7909/64.)

Greece
Agency inquiry for cosmetics; toiletries. (E.S.B.) 2911/64.)

Iran
Agency inquiry for steel pipes. (E.S.B. 8608/64.)

Iraq
Inquiry for towel manufacturing machinery. (E.S.B. 8162/64.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for chemicals; raw materials for food industry. (E.S.B. 6014/64.)

(Continued on next page)

Three engineers from the USSR recently visited the Bedford works of Brookhirst Igranic (M.I. Group) as one of a series arranged for the Russian engineers to obtain maintenance and operating knowledge of British equipment. In the party were Mr. Y. Heize, assistant chief engineer of the Russian sugar factory at Zaselye, who was accompanied by his chief electrical engineer, Mr. V. Tarasov, and Mr. B. Furman, chief electrical engineer of the Russian sugar factory at Kremenetskij. Also in the party was Mr. J. Kagan, who acted as interpreter, and Mr. R. Steel, representing Vickers and Bookers, the export agents of Thomas Broadbent, through whom BHI has supplied sugar centrifuge controls to the Soviet Union. Seen watching contacts being produced on a power press at the Bedford works are (left to right) R. Steel, V. Tarasov, R. Appleby, BHI senior service engineer, J. Kagan, B. Furman, Y. Heize, and H. Taylor, BHI service manager.

Italy
Agency inquiry for ceramic electronic components; grinding balls; pressure switches; steam traps. (E.S.B. 8301/64.)
Agency inquiry for chemicals for pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 1168/64.)
Agency inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 8224/64.)
Agency inquiry for sporting guns; ammunition; cartridge cases. (E.S.B. 8665/64.)

Jamaica
Inquiry for office equipment and supplies. (E.S.B. 8803/64.)
Inquiry for jewellery. (E.S.B. 00399/63.)

Japan
Inquiry for air-conditioning and ventilation systems; boilers; gas heaters; sanitary and water supply systems. (E.S.B. 8944/64.)
Market report on foundation garments. (E.S.B. 1137/64.)

Kenya
Agency inquiry for office equipment; stationery. (E.S.B. 8251/64.)

Kuwait
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 6887/64.)

Lebanon
Inquiry in respect of men's novelties; cosmetics; postage stamps; razor blades; smokers' requisites. (E.S.B. 8347/64.)

Malaysia
Agency inquiry for asphalt. (E.S.B. 8834/64.)
Market report on pumps. (E.S.B. 3622/64.)

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses was given on pages i-viii of the Board of Trade Journal *of January 31.*

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for ships' chemical and technical requisites. (E.S.B. 8941/64.)

Netherlands Antilles
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; confectionery. (E.S.B. 7480/64.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 8378/64.)

Philippines
Inquiry for horns for automobiles. (E.S.B. 8731/64.)

Poland/Italy
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 1902/G.)

Portugal
Agency inquiry for hairdressing sundries. (E.S.B. 8778/64.)
Inquiry for trailer components and accessories. (E.S.B. 8211/64.)

Saudi Arabia
Inquiry for machinery for making steel wool. (E.S.B. 8648/64.)

South Africa
Inquiry for decorating materials. (E.S.B. 6855/64.)

Spain
Market report on machinery and equipment used in cement factories. (E.S.B. 5960/64.)

Sudan
Inquiry for polish raw materials; polish-making machinery. (E.S.B. 8130/64.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for linings; yarns – further information. (E.S.B. 6310/64.)

Sweden/Roumania
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 9740/G.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for printing and book binding equipment. (E.S.B. 9135/64.)

Syria
Inquiry for reconditioned machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 8667/64.)

Thailand
Inquiry for diesel engines. (E.S.B. 8615/64.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for electric wire. (E.S.B. 8111/64.)
Agency inquiry for sanding discs. (E.S.B. 8825/64.)
Inquiry for rifles. (E.S.B. 5134/64.)
Inquiry for fabrics. (E.S.B. 6713/64.)
Inquiry for fish fillets. (E.S.B. 8800/64.)
Inquiry for saddlery and harness. (E.S.B. 8245/64.)

Venezuela
Inquiry for chinaware; kitchen ware; hi-fi equipment. (E.S.B. 8664/64.)

The largest teak log to be unloaded at London Docks, weighing 17 tons, will provide over 668 cubic feet of timber for Britain's furniture industry. The giant log is being loaded on to a trailer for its journey from the dockside to the London sawmill of W. W. Howard Brothers & Co. Ltd. The tree, which is reckoned to be 750 years old, came from the forests of Burma.

ROBERT HOUGH
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ALL TYPES OF COTTON WASTE
VICTORIA HOUSE, NARROW STREET, LONDON, E.14. Phone: EASt 5432/6.
Telex No. 21372. Cables: PAPERSTOCK, LDN, E.14.
TEMPLE MILL, MARLOW, BUCKS. Phone: MARLOW 4488.
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IN A FOREIGN MARKET?

You have an assignment—building business overseas. It is your first visit and you have a lot to do with no time to waste. □ What can we do to help you? Shell companies are established in 130 different countries and their knowledge of local trading conditions is always at your service. Who more natural to turn to than another commercial organisation facing commercial problems like yours, continually, all over the world. When you deal with Shell you have associates everywhere.

YOU CAN BE SURE OF SHELL INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Rebate of duty for manufacturing purposes

SOUTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 141, published as a supplement to the Southern Rhodesia *Government Gazette* of February 28, amends the Third Schedule (Manufacturers' Rebates) to the Customs and Excise (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) Regulations 1962 as follows:

(a) by the insertion after that part relating to the Agricultural Implements Manufacturing Industry of the following part:

Baby Carriage Manufacturing Industry

Goods	Item	Effective Rates of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Leathercloth	72 (1)	35%	15%	15%	Free
Metal fasteners	113 (b)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Hood stays	331 (2)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Springs	331 (2)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Wheels	331 (2)	20%	12½%	10%	Free

(b) by the repeal of that part relating to the Bag, Trunk, Suitcase and Leatherwork Manufacturing Industry and by the substitution therefor of the following part:

Bag, Trunk, Suitcase and Leatherwork Manufacturing Industry

(Being the manufacture of elastic belts, harness, saddlery, industrial gloves and other protective appliances of leather, the manufacture of such articles as fall within the provisions of item 257, and leather clothing excluding boots and shoes, and the manufacture of trunks, suitcases and other similar cases of metal or wood.)

Buckles, beltslides and clasps	73 (d)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Chandelier chain	331 (2)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Elastic webbing for the manufacture of belts	73 (d)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Frames, metal, for bags, trunks and suitcases	331 (2)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Leather, in the piece	256	15%	5%	5%	Free
Leather cloth	72 (1)	35%	15%	15%	Free
Linings, paper, plain or printed, for trunks and suitcases	295 (1) (c) (i)	10%	Free	Free	Free
	295(1)(c)(ii)	10%	Free	Free	Free
	295 (4)	10%	Free	Free	Free
	295 (7)	10%	Free	Free	Free
	296 (1) (f)	10%	Free	Free	Free
Metal or plastic fittings, viz.: Bumper ends, clips, corners, handles and handle plates, hinges, locks, loops, rings, studs and other similar metal or plastic fittings	113	20%	12½%	10%	Free
	331 (2)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Piece-goods, woven, knitted, crocheted, or felted, n.e.e.; for coverings and linings of bags, trunks and suitcases:					
(a) Containing more than 40% of wool	76 (a)	15%	15%	15%	Free
(b) Containing more than 50% of silk, n.e.e.	76 (b)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 3½d. which ever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 3½d.	Free greater
(c) Containing 100% of cotton:					
(i) Corduroy	76(c) (i) (B)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
(ii) Printed or manufactured from coloured yarns as defined in Notes (2) and (3) to item 76:					
(A) Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard	76 (c) (i) (B)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
(B) Other	76 (c) (i) (B)	12½%	12½% or per square yard	12½%	Free
		£0 0s. 4d.	£0 0s. 4d. which ever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4d.	Free greater
(iii) Other:					
(A) Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard	76 (c) (ii) (B)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
(B) Other	76 (c) (ii) (A)	12½%	12½% or per square yard	12½%	Free
		£0 0s. 4d.	£0 0s. 4d. which ever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4d.	Free greater
(d) Containing more than 50% but less than 100% of cotton:					
(i) Corduroy	76 (c) (iii) (B)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 3½d. which ever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 3½d.	Free greater
(ii) Printed or manufactured from coloured yarns as defined in Notes (2) and (3) to item 76:					
(A) Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard	76 (c) (iii) (B)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 3½d. which ever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 3½d.	Free greater
(B) Other	76 (c) (iii) (B)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 4½d. which ever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free greater
(iii) Other:					
(A) Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard	76 (c) (iv) (B)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 3½d. which ever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 3½d.	Free greater
(B) Other	76 (c) (iv) (C)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 4½d. which ever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free greater
(e) Containing more than 50% of flax, n.e.e.:					
(i) Weighing less than 5½ oz. or more than 12 oz. per square yard	76 (d)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 3½d. which ever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 3½d.	Free greater
(ii) Other	76 (d)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 4½d. which ever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free greater
(f) Other:					
(i) Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard	76 (f)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 3½d. which ever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 3½d.	Free greater
(ii) Other	76 (f)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 4½d. which ever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free greater
(g) Raised-back woven cotton drill piece-goods, for use in the manufacture of industrial gloves, of a free on board value of less than 34d. per square yard	76 (c) (i) (B)	Free	Free	Free	Free
	76 (c) (ii)	Free	Free	Free	Free
	76 (c)(iii) (B)	Free	Free	Free	Free
	76 (c) (iv)	Free	Free	Free	Free
Plastic buckles	73 (d)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Plastic sheeting, pliable, in the piece	72 (3)	35%	15%	15%	Free
Rubber cloth	72 (2)	35%	15%	15%	Free
Strawboard, weighing not less than 240 lb. and not more than 400 lb. per 1,000 square feet	287 (b)	10%	Free	Free	Free
Vulcanized fibre board, weighing not less than 240 lb. and not more than 400 lb. per 1,000 square feet	287 (b)	10%	Free	Free	Free
Wadding	331 (2)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Zip fasteners	73 (d)	20%	12½%	10%	Free

Goods	Item	Effective Rates of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
(c) by the repeal of that part relating to the Bandage and Surgical Dressing Manufacturing Industry and the substitution therefor of the following part:					
Bandage and Surgical Dressing Manufacturing Industry					
(Being the manufacture of packaged bandages and surgical dressings.)					
Piece-goods, woven or knitted:					
(a) Containing 100% of cotton:					
(i) Dyed, as defined in Note (1) to item 76:					
(A) Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard	76 (c) (ii) (B)	12½%	12½% or per square yard	12½%	Free
(B) Other	76 (c) (ii) (C)	12½%	12½% or per square yard	12½%	Free
		£0 0s. 4d. which	£0 0s. 4d. whichever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4d.	Free greater
(ii) In the loom state, commonly known as grey cloth, and bleached cloth as defined in Note (4) to item 76	76 (c) (ii)	12½%	12½% or per square yard	12½%	Free
		£0 0s. 4d. which	£0 0s. 4d. whichever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4d.	Free greater
(b) Containing more than 50% but less than 100% of cotton:					
(i) Dyed, as defined in Note (1) to item 76:					
(A) Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard	76 (c) (iv) (B)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 0s. 3½d. whichever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 3½d.	Free greater
(B) Other	76 (c) (iv) (C)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 0s. 4½d. whichever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free greater
(ii) In the loom state, commonly known as grey cloth, and bleached cloth as defined in Note (1) to item 76	76 (c) (iv)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 0s. 4½d. whichever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free greater
(d) in that part relating to the Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Industry by the repeal of the following items:					
Piece-goods; containing 100% of cotton: being bleached or dyed, cotton canvas or duck weighing more than 5 oz. and less than 10 oz. per square yard and having a free on board value of 48 pence or more per square yard	76 (c) (i)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
Piece-goods; containing 100% of cotton: being plain, dyed or printed corduroys and needle cords	76 (c) (i) (A)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
Piece-goods; containing 100% of cotton: being plain, dyed or printed velvets and velveteens	76 (c) (i) (B) 76 (c) (i) (C) 76 (c) (i) (F)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
and by the substitution therefor of the following items under the appropriate headings as indicated:					
Piece-goods containing 100% of cotton:					
(i) Being canvas or duck or bleached or dyed as defined in Notes (1) and (4) to item 76, and weighing more than 5 oz. and less than 10 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of 48 pence or more per square yard	76 (c) (ii)(C)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
(ii) Corduroy or needle cord: plain, printed or dyed	76 (c) (i) (B)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
(iii) Velvet and velveteen: plain, dyed or printed	76 (c) (i) (B) 76 (c) (ii)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
(e) by the repeal of that part relating to the Chenille Bedspreads, Floor Coverings and Curtaining Manufacturing Industry and by the substitution therefor of the following part:					
Chenille Bedspreads, Floor Coverings and Curtaining Manufacturing Industry					
Piece-goods, woven, n.e.e., of a width of not less than 78 inches and not more than 100 inches:					
(a) Containing more than 50% of cotton:					
(i) In the loom state, commonly known as grey cloth: containing 100% of cotton	76 (c) (ii)	12½%	12½% or per square yard	12½%	Free
		£0 0s. 4d. which	£0 0s. 4d. whichever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4d.	Free greater
(ii) In the loom state, commonly known as grey cloth: containing less than 100% of cotton	76 (c) (iv)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 0s. 4½d. whichever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free greater
(b) In the loom state, commonly known as grey cloth: containing more than 50% of rayon	76 (f) (ii)	Free	Free	Free	Free
(f) by the repeal of that part relating to the Clothing Manufacturing Industry and by the substitution therefor of the following part:					
Clothing Manufacturing Industry					
(Being the manufacture of such articles of clothing as fall within the provisions of item 65, the manufacture of ground sheet capes falling within the provisions of item 331 (2), the manufacture from material that would otherwise be waste, of hats falling within the provisions of item 69 (a) (v), the manufacture of textile belts and the covering of buckles and button moulds.)					
Buckles	73 (d)	7½%	Free	Free	Free
Button moulds, metal	73 (d)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Clip-over fasteners	73 (d)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Cloth name or size labels, printed	296 (i) (c) (iii)	15%	5%	Free	Free
Lace and embroidery: in the piece or in the form of insertions or medallions, n.e.e.	71 (a)	10%	10%	10%	Free
Leathercloth	72 (1)	20%	Free	Free	Free
Piece-goods, woven, knitted, crocheted or felted, n.e.e.:					
(a) Containing more than 40% of wool	76 (a)	10%	10%	10%	Free
(b) Containing more than 50% of silk, n.e.e.	76 (b)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 0s. 3½d. whichever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 3½d.	Free greater
(c) Containing 100% of cotton:					
(i) Corduroy	76 (c) (i) (B)	12½%	12½% or per square yard	12½%	Free
		£0 0s. 2d. which	£0 0s. 2d. whichever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 2d.	Free greater
(ii) Printed, as defined in Note (2) to item 76 and weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of more than 24 pence per square yard	76 (c) (i) (B)	12½%	12½% or per square yard	12½%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 0s. 3½d. whichever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 3½d.	Free greater
(iii) Manufactured from coloured yarns, as defined in Note (3) to item 76, weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of more than 24 pence per square yard	76 (c) (i) (B)	12½%	12½% or per square yard	12½%	Free
		£0 0s. 2d. which	£0 0s. 2d. whichever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 2d.	Free greater
(iv) In the loom state, commonly known as grey cloth, and bleached cloth as defined in Note (4) to item 76:					
(A) Poplin, weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of more than 18 pence per square yard	76 (c) (ii)(B)	12½%	12½% or per square yard	12½%	Free
		£0 0s. 4d. which	£0 0s. 4d. whichever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4d.	Free greater
(B) Bleached, as defined in Note (4) to item 76, not being poplin or in a plain, leno, drill, twill or satin weave: weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of more than 18 pence per square yard	76 (c) (ii)(B)	12½%	12½% or per square yard	12½%	Free
		£0 0s. 4d. which	£0 0s. 4d. whichever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4d.	Free greater
(C) Bleached, as defined in Note (4) to item 76, in a leno weave and weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board	76 (c) (ii)(B)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 0s. 4½d. whichever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free greater
100% of cotton	76 (c) (iv)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 0s. 4½d. whichever duty shall be the	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free greater
(b) In the loom state, commonly known as grey cloth: containing more than 50% of rayon	76 (f) (ii)	Free	Free	Free	Free

(Continued on next page)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, continued

Goods	Item	Effective Rates of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
value of more than 36 pence per square yard	76 (c) (ii)(B)	32½%	12½% or per square yard	12½%	Free
		£0 0s. 4d. which	£0 0s. 4d. ever duty s	£0 0s. 4d. hall be the	Free greater
(v) Other, not being in the loom state, commonly known as grey cloth, or bleached as defined in Note (4) to item 76:					
(A) Of a free on board value of more than 24 pence per square yard and weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard but excluding dyed as defined in Note (1) to item 76 in a leno, plain, drill, twill, sateen or satin weave . .	76 (c) (ii)(B)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
(B) Poplin, dyed as defined in Note (1) to item 76, weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of more than 18 pence per square yard . .	76 (c) (ii)(B)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
(C) Dyed, as defined in Note (1) to item 76, in a leno weave, weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of more than 36 pence per square yard .	76 (c) (ii)(B)	32½%	12½% or per square yard	12½%	Free
		£0 0s. 10d. which	£0 0s. 4d. ever duty s	£0 0s. 4d. hall be the	Free greater
(d) Containing less than 100% but more than 50% of cotton:					
(i) Corduroy . .	76 (c) (iii)(B)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 0s. 3½d. ever duty s	£0 0s. 3½d. hall be the	Free greater
(ii) Printed, as defined in Note (2) to item 76, weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of more than 24 pence per square yard . . .	76 (c) (iii) (B)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 0s. 3½d. ever duty s	£0 0s. 3½d. hall be the	Free greater
(iii) Manufactured from coloured yarns, as defined in Note (3) to item 76, weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of more than 24 pence per square yard . . .	76 (c) (iii)(B)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 0s. 3½d. ever duty s	£0 0s. 3½d. hall be the	Free greater
(iv) In the loom state, commonly known as grey cloth, and bleached cloth as defined in Note (4) to item 76:					
(A) Poplin weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of more than 18 pence per square yard .	76 (c) (iv) (B)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 0s. 4½d. ever duty s	£0 0s. 4½d. hall be the	Free greater
(B) Bleached, as defined in Note (4) to item 76, not being poplin or in a plain, leno, drill, twill, sateen or satin weave: weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of more than 18 pence per square yard . .	76 (c) (iv)(B)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 0s. 4½d. ever duty s	£0 0s. 4½d. hall be the	Free greater
(C) Bleached, as defined in Note (4) to item 76, in a leno weave weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of more than 36 pence per square yard .	76 (c) (iv)(B)	35%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 10½d. which	£0 0s. 4½d. ever duty s	£0 0s. 4½d. hall be the	Free greater
(v) Other, not being in the loom state, commonly known as grey cloth, or bleached as defined in Note (4) to item 76:					
(A) Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of more than 24 pence per square yard, but excluding when dyed as defined in Note (1) to item 76 in a leno, plain, drill, twill, sateen or satin weave . .	76 (c) (iv)(B)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 s. 3½d. ever duty s	£0 0s. 3½d. hall be the	Free greater
(B) Poplin, dyed as defined in Note (1) to item 76, weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of more than 18 pence per square yard	76 (c) (iv) (B)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. whiche	£0 0s. 3½d. ver duty sh	£0 0s. 3½d. all be the g	Free reater
(C) In a leno weave, dyed as defined in Note (1) to item 76, weighing less than 4 oz. per squareyardand of a free on board value of more than 36 pence per square yard .	76 (c) (iv) (B)	35%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 10½d. which	£0 0s. 4½d. ever duty s	£0 0s. 4½d. hall be the	Free greater
(e) Containing more than 50% of flax, n.e.e., weighing less than 4 oz. or more than 12 oz. per square yard . .	76 (d)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 0s. 3½d. ever duty s	£0 0s. 3½d. hall be the	Free greater
(f) Other, n.e.e.:					
(i) Printed or manufactured from coloured yarns as defined in Notes (2) and (3) to item 76, weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of more than 24 pence per square yard .	76 (f) (i) (B)	15%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	£0 0s. 3½d. ever duty s	£0 0s. 3½d. hall be the	Free greater
(ii) Other, containing not less than 60% by weight of man-made fibres other than rayon, and weighing not less					

Goods	Item	Effective Rates of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of not less than 7 shillings per square yard	76 (f)	15%	15%	15%	Free
(iii) Other, not being in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave, weighing less than 4 oz. or more than 12 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of more than 24 pence per square yard	76 (f) (ii)	15%	15%	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	or per square yard £0 0s. 3½d. whichever duty	£0 0s. 3½d. shall be the	Free greater
(iv) Knitted, containing more than 50% of man-made fibres other than rayon, weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard	76 (f) (ii) (B)	10%	10%	10%	Free
(v) Woven wholly from continuous filament yarn: weighing less than 3 oz. per square yard, not being in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave: for the manufacture of ladies' underwear	76 (f) (ii) (B)	15%	15%	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	or per square yard £0 0s. 3½d. whichever duty	£0 0s. 3½d. shall be the	Free greater

NOTE: For the purpose of this item:

1. Poplin means a fabric manufactured from single or folded yarn in a plain weave with the total number of threads being not less than 160 per square inch of which not less than three-fifths shall be in the warp.
2. Leno weave means a fabric in which one warp thread in every successive pair crosses the other to the right or left alternately between each weft or a group of weft threads.
3. Plain weave means a fabric in which each warp thread or pair of warp threads passes over and under successive weft threads or pair of weft threads and in which adjacent threads or pairs of threads weave exactly contrary to each other.
4. Rayon includes cellulose acetate.

Plastic sheeting and strip, pliable: in the piece or in the length	72 (3)	20%	Free	Free	Free
Rubber bands	259 (2)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Rubber-proofed and oil-proofed textiles and similar proofed fabrics, in the piece	72 (2)	20%	Free	Free	Free
Textiles backed with plastic foam or rubber foam, in the piece	331 (2)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Transfers	296 (1) (f)	25%	15%	5%	Free
Waistbanding	73 (d)	10%	5%	Free	Free
Zip fasteners	73 (d)	20%	12½%	10%	Free

(g) by the repeal of that part relating to the Electric Stove Manufacturing Industry and by the substitution therefor of the following part:

Electric Appliance and Gas Stove Manufacturing Industry

(Being the manufacture of (a) stoves fitted with ovens which are independently heated by elements or oven burners provided for in this part; (b) hot plates in respect of which the parts and materials listed below shall be imported under the rebate of duty only if the metal constructional parts in which they are to be incorporated are pressed in Southern Rhodesia from unworked sheet metal; and (c) kettles, the bodies, handles and lids of which have been pressed in Southern Rhodesia from unworked sheet metal.)

Badges and rating or serial number plates, metal	127 (1)	10%	Free	Free	Free
	331 (2)	10%	2½%	Free	Free
Badges, moulded plastic	331 (2)	10%	2½%	Free	Free
Gas rails	143 (1) (b)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Gas burner assemblies	143 (1) (b)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Gas taps	143 (1) (b)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Gas tap knobs	143 (1) (b)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Gas tap holders	143 (1) (b)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Glass inspection panels, metal framed, for oven doors	143 (2)	10%	2½%	Free	Free
Handles, metal	113 (b)	10%	2½%	Free	Free
Kettle elements complete with fixing collar and seals	143 (2)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Oven burner feed pipe, flanged and cut to size	143 (1) (b)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Oven clock timers	300 (1)	10%	2½%	Free	Free
Oven elements	143 (2)	10%	2½%	Free	Free
Oven seals complete with spring clips	143 (1) (b)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Oven thermometers	143 (2)	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Radiant heating plates	143 (2)	10%	2½%	Free	Free
Solid heating plates fitted with non-detachable heating elements	143 (2)	10%	2½%	Free	Free
Switches	143 (2)	10%	2½%	Free	Free
Thermostats	143 (2)	10%	2½%	Free	Free

(h) in that part relating to the Furniture and Mattress Manufacturing Industry by the repeal of the following items:

Piece-goods (not being hessian) weighing more than 12 oz. or less than 5½ oz. per square yard, for mattress making	76	Free	Free	Free	Free
Damask ticking weighing less than 12 oz. and more than 5½ oz. per square yard, for mattress making	76 (c) (i)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free

(Continued on next page)

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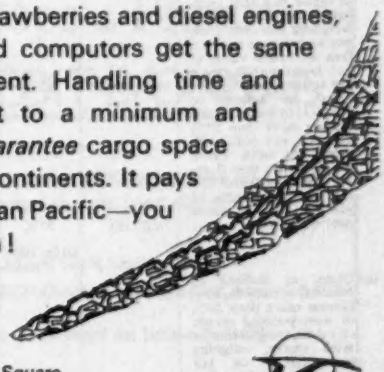

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA, continued

Goods	Item	Effective Rates of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
		£0 0s. 4d.	or per square yard £0 0s. 4d.	£0 0s. 4d.	Free
		which ever duty shall be the			greater
Damask ticking weighing less than 12 oz. and more than 5½ oz. per square yard, for mattress making	76 (c) (ii) 76 (f) (iii)	15%	15%	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	or per square yard £0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free
		which ever duty shall be the			greater

and by the substitution therefor of the following items under the appropriate headings as indicated:

Piece-goods, woven, n.e.e.: for mattress making:					
(a) Weighing more than 12 oz. or less than 5½ oz. per square yard but not including hessian	76	Free	Free	Free	Free
(b) Damask ticking, weighing less than 12 oz. but more than 5½ oz. per square yard	76 (c) (i) 76 (c) (ii)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
		£0 0s. 4d.	or per square yard £0 0s. 4d.	£0 0s. 4d.	Free
		which ever duty shall be the			greater
(c) Damask ticking, weighing less than 12 oz. but more than 5½ oz. per square yard	76 (c) (iii) 76 (c) (iv)	15%	15%	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	or per square yard £0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free
		which ever duty shall be the			greater
(d) Damask ticking, manufactured from coloured yarns, as defined in Note (3) to item 76, weighing less than 12 oz. but more than 5½ oz. per square yard	76 (f) (i) (B)	15%	15%	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	or per square yard £0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free
		which ever duty shall be the			greater

(i) by the repeal of that part relating to the Padded Quilt and Sleeping Bag Manufacturing Industry and by the substitution therefor of the following part:

Padded Quilt and Sleeping Bag Manufacturing Industry

Piece-goods, woven, n.e.e.:					
(a) Printed, as defined in Note (2) to item 76, containing 100% of man-made fibres other than rayon, weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of not less than 30 pence per square yard	76 (f) (i) (B)	35%	15%	15%	Free
(b) Printed, as defined in Note (2) to item 76, containing more than 50% of rayon, in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave, weighing less than 5 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of not less than 30 pence per square yard	76 (f) (i) (B)	35%	15%	15%	Free
(c) Dyed, as defined in Note (1) to item 76, containing more than 50% of rayon, in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave weighing less than 5 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of not less than 24 pence per square yard	76 (f) (ii)	35%	15%	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 10½d.	or per square yard £0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free
		which ever duty shall be the			greater
(d) Dyed, as defined in Note (1) to item 76, containing more than 50% of waterproofed rayon, in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave, weighing less than 5 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value of not less than 60 pence per square yard	76 (f) (ii)	35%	15%	15%	Free

(j) by the repeal of that part relating to the Rubber Tyre and Tube Manufacturing Industry and by the substitution therefor of the following part:

Rubber Tyre and Tube Manufacturing Industry
(Excluding the retreading of used tyres)

Piece-goods: canvas, not less than 10 oz. in weight per square yard	75 (1)	22½%	10%	7½%	Free
Piece-goods, n.e.e.:					
Tyre cord fabrics, woven: cotton canvas weighing less than 10 oz. per square yard:					
(i) Containing 100% of cotton:					
(A) Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard	76 (c) (ii) (B)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
(B) Other	76 (c) (ii) (C)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
		£0 0s. 4d.	or per square yard £0 0s. 4d.	£0 0s. 4d.	Free
		which ever duty shall be the			greater
(ii) Containing less than 100% and more than 50% of cotton:					
(A) Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard	76 (c) (iv) (B)	15%	15%	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	or per square yard £0 0s. 3½d.	£0 0s. 3½d.	Free
		which ever duty shall be the			greater
(B) Other	76 (c) (iv) (C)	15%	15%	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	or per square yard £0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free
		which ever duty shall be the			greater
(iii) Containing more than 50% of rayon:					
(A) Weighing less than 4 oz. or more than 12 oz. per square yard	76 (f) (ii)	35%	15%	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	or per square yard £0 0s. 3½d.	£0 0s. 3½d.	Free
		which ever duty shall be the			greater
(B) Other, weighing not less than 4 oz. and not more than 12 oz. per square yard	76 (f) (ii) (C)	35%	15%	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	or per square yard £0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free
		which ever duty shall be the			greater
(iv) Containing more than 50% of nylon	76 (f) (ii)	Free	Free	Free	Free
Light mineral oil	200 (d)	20%	10%	10%	Free
High modulus gas furnace black	203 (1) (b)	5%	Free	Free	Free
Synthetic rubber latex	258 (a)	5%	Free	Free	Free
Rubber based air valves	331 (2)	20%	12½%	10%	Free

(k) in that part relating to the Textile and Plastic Coated Textile Bag Manufacturing Industry by the repeal of the following item:

Calico piece-goods weighing less than 5½ oz. per square yard	76 (c) (i)	Free	Free	Free	Free
	76 (c) (ii)	Free	Free	Free	Free

and by the substitution therefor of the following item under the appropriate headings as indicated:

Piece-goods, calico, weighing less than 5½ oz. per square yard	76 (c) (ii)	Free	Free	Free	Free
	76 (c) (iv)	Free	Free	Free	Free

(l) by the repeal of that part relating to the Textile Converting Industry and by the substitution therefor of the following part:

Textile Converting Industry

(Note.—Piece-goods shall not be admitted under rebate in this industry unless they are subjected to a finishing process or processes of bleaching and/or dyeing and/or printing.)

Piece-goods, woven:					
(a) Containing not more than 50% of cotton and in the loom state, commonly known as grey cloth, weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a width of less than 40 inches, but excluding in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave	76 (f) (ii) (B)	Free	Free	Free	Free
(b) Poplin, in the loom state, commonly known as grey cloth, of a width of less than 40 inches, containing more than 50% of cotton:					
(i) Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard	76 (c) (ii) (B)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
		£0 0s. 4d.	or per square yard £0 0s. 4d.	£0 0s. 4d.	Free
		which ever duty shall be the			greater
(ii) Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard	76 (c) (iv) (B)	15%	15%	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	or per square yard £0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free
		which ever duty shall be the			greater

NOTE: Poplin shall mean a fabric manufactured from single or folded yarn in a plain weave with the total number of threads being not less than 160 per square inch of which not less than three-fifths shall be in the warp.

Chemical compounds used in mercerizing textiles	331 (2)	7½%	Free	Free	Free
Synthetic detergents and scouring powders for use in the processing of fabrics before dyeing	206 (b)	20%	10% or per 100 lb.	10%	Free
		£0 6s. 8d.	£0 4s. 2d.	£0 4s. 2d.	Free
		which ever duty shall be the			greater
Fixing materials	331 (2)	20%	12½%	10%	Free

(m) by the repeal of that part relating to the Tie and Cravat Manufacturing Industry and by the substitution therefor of the following part:

Goods	Item	Effective Rates of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Tie and Cravat Manufacturing Industry					
Piece-goods not being corduroy or hessian:					
(a) Containing more than 40% of wool	76 (a)	15%	15%	15%	Free
(b) Containing more than 50% of silk	76 (b)	15%	15% or per square yard £0 0s. 3½d.	15% £0 0s. 3½d.	Free Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	ever duty shall be the		greater
(c) Containing more than 50% of cotton:					
(i) Containing 100% of cotton	76 (c) (i) (B) 76 (c) (ii)	12½%	12½%	12½%	Free
(ii) Containing less than 100% of cotton	76 (c) (iii) (B) 76 (c) (iv)	15%	15% or per square yard £0 0s. 3½d.	15% £0 0s. 3½d.	Free Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	ever duty shall be the		greater
(d) Containing more than 50% of flax	76 (d)	15%	15% or per square yard £0 0s. 3½d.	15% £0 0s. 3½d.	Free Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	ever duty shall be the		greater
(e) Other	76 (f) (i) (B) 76 (f) (ii)	15%	15% or per square yard £0 0s. 3½d.	15% £0 0s. 3½d.	Free Free
		£0 0s. 4½d. which	ever duty	shall be the	greater

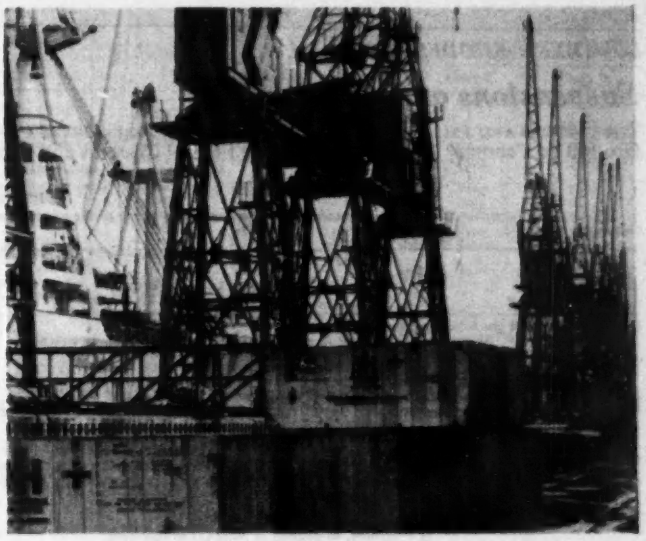
Customs tariff changes

DETAILS WERE GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal*, March 13, of recent increases in Southern Rhodesia's customs duties.

Item No. 76 (c) (ii) (C) on page 599 should read as follows:

	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Other, weighing not less than 4 oz. per sq. yd. *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	40% £0 2s. 0d. whichever	20% £0 1s. 6d. duty shall	20% £0 1s. 6d. be the	7½% £0 1s. 2d. greater.

(*Continued on next page*)



Some of the order for two hundred McCormick International B-414 tractors, built at the International Harvester Company's Bradford works, crated ready for their journey to Uganda where they will be used for cultivating and harvesting sugar cane. The £130,000 *order, the largest the Company has received from Uganda, was placed by the Crown Agents on behalf of the Government of Uganda. African drivers have already been trained in the operation of the tractors on similar machines borrowed from International Harvester of East Africa and their local distributors. Since production started at the Bradford works in* 1955, *well over* 100,000 *wheeled tractors have been exported from there to all parts of the world. Last year, tractor production at the factory reached a new record and helped the British company to achieve farm equipment sales totalling a best-ever* £20,198,000.

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA, continued

Suspensions of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 1964 (No. 5), published as Southern Rhodesia Government Notice No. 140 on February 28, amend the former Federal Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1963 as follows:

FIRST SCHEDULE

(NOTE: The duties appearing in the Customs Tariff insofar as they apply to the goods appearing in this Schedule, are suspended to an extent sufficient to reduce such duties to the effective rates shown below.)

Item	Effective Rates			
	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
(a) by the repeal of the following item:				
32 (b) (i) Skimmed milk powder in packages exceeding ten pounds in weight . . . . . per lb.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 2d.	£0 0s. 2d.
and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
Ex 32 (b) Skimmed or separated:				
(i) Dried milk powder . . . . . per lb.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 2d.	£0 0s. 2d.
(b) Ex 76 Piece-goods, woven, knitted, crocheted or felted, n.e.e.:				
By the repeal of the following paragraphs (c) and (f) and Notes (1), (2), (3) and (4) to the item:				
(c) Containing more than 50% of cotton, n.e.e.				
(i) Containing 100% of cotton:				
(A) Corduroy . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	7½%
(B) Dyed, as defined in Note (1) to this item, in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave:				
Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 1s. 6d. per square yard . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	7½%
or per square yard	£0 1s. 3d.	£0 0s. 6d. whichever duty shall be the greater	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 2d.
(C) Printed, as defined in Note (2) to this item:				
Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 1s. 6d. per square yard . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	7½%
(D) Manufactured from coloured yarns, as defined in Note (3) to this item:				
Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 1s. 6d. per square yard . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	7½%
(E) In the loom state commonly known as grey cloth, and bleached cloth, as defined in Note (4) to this item:				
Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 1s. 6d. per square yard . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	7½%
or per square yard	£0 1s. 3d.	£0 0s. 6d. whichever duty shall be the greater	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 2d.
(F) Other:				
Not being knitted: weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 1s. 6d. per square yard . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	7½%
(ii) Containing less than 100% of cotton:				
(A) Corduroy . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	5%
(B) Dyed, as defined in Note (1) to this item, in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave:				
Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 1s. 6d. per square yard . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	5%
or per square yard	£0 1s. 3d.	£0 0s. 6d. whichever duty shall be the greater	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 1½d.
(C) Printed as defined in Note (2) to this item:				
Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 1s. 6d. per square yard . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	5%
(D) Manufactured from coloured yarns, as defined in Note (3) to this item:				
Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 1s. 6d. per square yard . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	5%
(E) In the loom state, commonly known as grey cloth, and bleached cloth, as defined in Note (4) to this item:				
Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 1s. 6d. per square yard . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	5%
or per square yard	£0 1s. 3d.	£0 0s. 6d. whichever duty shall be the greater	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 1½d.
(F) Other:				
Not being knitted: weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 1s. 6d. per square yard . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	5%
(f) Other, n.e.e.:				
(i) Corduroy . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	5%
(ii) Printed, as defined in Note (2) to this item:				
Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 1s. 6d. per square yard . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	5%
(iii) Manufactured from coloured yarns as defined in Note (3) to this item:				
Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 1s. 6d. per square yard . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	5%
(iv) Other, in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave:				
Weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 1s. 6d. per square yard . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	5%
(v) Other:				
Not being knitted: weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 1s. 6d. per square yard . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	5%
NOTES:				
(1) Dyed cloth means fabric which has been dyed a uniform colour or manufactured from dyed yarns or mixtures of dyed and undyed yarns so as to produce a uniform colour, but for the purpose of this definition, a dye shall not include a fugitive colour or dye.				
(2) Printed cloth means:				
(a) fabric which has been subjected to any process of printing whereby there is printed on it a design or pattern covering the whole of the surface of the fabric or a substantial portion of it; or				
(b) fabric which has been woven from yarns which have been subjected to any process of printing resulting in a fabric bearing a design or pattern over the whole of its surface or over a substantial portion of it.				
For the purpose of this definition the term 'printed' excludes material printed on the reverse side only and material printed on either side with only fugitive colours or dyes.				
(3) Cloth manufactured from coloured yarns means a fabric manufactured from dyed or dyed and undyed yarns so as to produce a distinct figure, design or pattern in two or more colours or shades of colours over the whole surface of the cloth or a substantial portion of it.				
(4) Bleached cloth means a fabric bleached in the piece or woven from bleached yarns but excludes cloth as defined in Notes (1), (2) and (3).				
(c) by the repeal of the following item:				
Ex 81 Threads and yarns, n.e.e.:				
(a) Cotton yarn, being dyed or having no single thread of a cotton count number within the range 10 to 36 inclusive . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
(a) Yarns manufactured from textile waste . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
(b) Rayon yarn, being dyed or having no single thread of a cotton count number within the range 10 to 36 inclusive . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
(b) Yarns manufactured from textile waste . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
(c) Yarns manufactured from textile waste . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
(c) Flax yarn . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
(c) Nylon yarn . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
NOTE: Cotton count number shall be deemed to be calculated by the English Cotton Count System.				

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, continued

Item	Effective Rates			
	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
Ex 81 Threads and yarns, n.e.e.:				
(a) Cotton yarn, being dyed or having no single thread of a cotton count number within the range 7 to 50 inclusive or having a free-on-board value exceeding £0 8s. 0d. per pound in weight *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
(a) Yarns manufactured from textile waste *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
(b) Rayon yarn, being dyed or having no single thread of a cotton count number within the range 7 to 50 inclusive or having a free-on-board value exceeding £0 8s. 0d. per pound in weight *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
(b) Yarns manufactured from textile waste *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
(c) Flax yarn *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
(c) Nylon yarn *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
(c) Yarns manufactured from textile waste *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
NOTE: Cotton count number shall be deemed to be calculated by the English Cotton Count System.				
(d) by the repeal of the following item:				
119 (1) (a) Inspection bends, inspection elbows and inspection tees; round and rectangular junction boxes (other than switch boxes), including covers therefor: being fittings for electrical conduit tubing having an outside diameter of not less than ⅜ inch and not more than 1 inch *ad val.*	20%	10%	Free	Free
(e) by the repeal of the following item:				
Ex 122 (1) Iron and steel:				
ex (c) (i) (B) Bar exceeding 9 inches in width *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
(f) by the repeal in the item headed:				
Ex 122 (1) Iron and steel:				
of the following item:				
(c) (i) (E) Angles, equal, of flange sizes of not less than 1 inch and not more than 4 inches, and of a thickness of not less than ·104 inch and not more than ·125 inch. *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
(c) (i) (E) Angles, equal, of a flange size of 1¾ inches and of a thickness of not less than ·09 inch and not more than ·125 inch *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
(g) by the repeal of the item headed:				
Ex 260 Rubber tyres and tubes:				
and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
Ex 260 Rubber tyres and tubes:				
(a) (v) Tyres, pneumatic, other, including the immediate wrapper and flaps:				
(L) Other:				
In sizes and marked 7 x 9, 18 x 7, 23 x 5, 23 x 7, 25 x 6, 27 x 6, 29 x 7, 29 x 8, 31 x 9, 20 x 4, 12½ x 2½, 14 x 2½, 20 x 2½, 16 x 3, 20 x 3, 18 x 4, 32 x 5, 33 x 5½, 11·00–12, 440 x 12, 560–12, 600 x 12, 700 x 12, 4·50 x 13, 155 x 15, 155 x 15–155 x 380, 4·50–15, 5·5 x 15, 820–15, 10·0 x 16, 7–17·5, 135 x 305, 135 x 330, 8·10 x 90, 1600–20, 2·75 x 21, 145–10, and 165–14 (165–355) per lb.	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 1s. 6d.	£0 1s. 6d.	£0 0s. 9d.
(b) (ii) Tubes, n.e.e., other:				
(L) Other:				
In sizes and marked 7 x 9, 18 x 7, 20 x 4, 23 x 5, 23 x 7, 25 x 6, 29 x 7, 29 x 8, 31 x 9, 12½ x 2½, 14 x 2½, 20 x 2½, 16 x 3, 20 x 3, 18 x 4, 32 x 5, 33 x 5½, 125/440–12, 440 x 12, 700 x 12, 11·00–12, 4·50–13, 10·50–13, 670–14, 4·50–15, 155–15, 125 x 380, 135 x 380 (15), 145 x 380 (15), 125 x 380–135 x 380–145 x 380 (15), 135 x 305, 155–400, 8·10 x 9, 10–0 x 16, 2·75 x 21 and D22Y per lb.	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 1s. 6d.	£0 1s. 6d.	£0 0s. 9d.
(h) by the insertion of the following item:				
Ex 331 (2) Rocket launchers	Free	Free	Free	Free

SECOND SCHEDULE

NOTE: The duties appearing in the Customs Tariff, insofar as they apply to the goods appearing in this Schedule, are suspended to an extent sufficient to reduce such duties to the effective rates shown below, provided the goods have been grown, produced or manufactured in:

(a) any colony being part of Her Majesty's dominions;
(b) any British Protectorate or British protected state;
(c) Malaysia;
(d) Tanganyika;
(e) Jamaica;
(f) Trinidad and Tobago;
(g) Uganda;
(h) Ghana;
(i) Nigeria;
(j) Sierra Leone;
(k) Kenya;
(l) Zanzibar.

Item	Effective Rates			
	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
By the repeal of the following items:				
Ex 65 Clothing, the cloth content (excluding collar and cuff interlinings) of which, except in the case of overcoats, consists entirely of pure silk piece-goods:				
(e) Women's and girls' outer garments, n.e.e.:				
(i) Dresses:				
(A) Measuring more than 28 inches from shoulder to hem *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
or per garment	£0 10s. 0d.	£0 7s. 6d.	£0 7s. 6d.	£0 7s. 6d.
less *ad val.*	—	—	10%	10%
		whichever duty shall be the greater		
(f) (ii) Other underwear:				
(A) Bloomers, panties and similar garments of a waist measurement of 23 inches or more *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
or per garment	£0 1s. 7½d.	£0 1s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 10d.	£0 0s. 10d.
		whichever duty shall be the greater		
(g) Shirts:				
(i) Of woven material, of a chest measurement of 30 inches or more *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
or per garment	£0 8s. 0d.	£0 5s. 0d.	£0 3s. 9d.	£0 3s. 9d.
		whichever duty shall be the greater		
(m) All other:				
(ii) Nightdresses, nightshirts and pyjamas *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
Ex 73 (d) Buckles; combs; measuring tapes, textile; needles; pins; tablecloths and table napkins manufactured wholly of flax or from cloth containing 100% of flax; textile sets for dressing tables *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%
and by the substitution therefor of the following items:				
Ex 65 Clothing, the cloth content (excluding collar and cuff interlinings) of which, except in the case of overcoats, consists entirely of pure silk piece-goods:				
(e) Women's and girls' outer garments, n.e.e.:				
(i) Dresses:				
(A) Measuring more than 28 inches from shoulder to hem *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
or per garment	£0 11s. 0d.	£0 8s. 6d.	£0 8s. 6d.	£0 8s. 6d.
less *ad val.*	—	—	10%	10%
		whichever duty shall be the greater		
(f) (ii) Other underwear:				
(A) Bloomers, panties, men's underpants and similar garments of a waist measurement of 23 inches or more *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
or per garment	£0 1s. 7½d.	£0 1s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 10d.	£0 0s. 10d.
		whichever duty shall be the greater		
(g) Shirts:				
(i) Of woven material, of a chest measurement of 30 inches or more *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
or per garment	£0 9s. 0d.	£0 6s. 0d.	£0 4s. 9d.	£0 4s. 9d.
		whichever duty shall be the greater		
(m) All other:				
(ii) Pyjamas, nightdresses and nightshirts:				
(A) Of a chest measurement (pyjama tops, nightdresses or nightshirts) exceeding 32 inches or a waist measurement (trousers, shorts or panties) exceeding 23 inches *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
or per garment	£0 5s. 0d.	£0 3s. 6d.	£0 3s. 6d.	£0 3s. 6d.
less *ad val.*	—	—	10%	10%
		whichever duty shall be the greater		
(B) Other *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%

(Continued on next page)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, *continued*

	Item	Effective Rates			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Ex 73 (d)	Other, n.e.e.:				
	ex (i) Measuring tapes, textile; tablecloths and table napkins manufactured wholly of flax or from cloth containing 100% of flax; textile sets for dressing tables *ad val.*	40%	32½%	20%	20%
	or per lb.	£0 5s. 0d.	£0 4s. 0d.	£0 4s. 0d.	£0 4s. 0d.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	12½%	12½%
			whichever duty shall be the greater		
	ex (ii) Buckles; combs; needles; pins *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%

By the addition of the following new Schedules:

SIXTH SCHEDULE

NOTE: The duties appearing in the Customs Tariff, insofar as they apply to the goods appearing in this Schedule, are suspended to an extent sufficient to reduce such duties to the effective rates shown below, provided the goods have been dispatched to Southern Rhodesia before February 28, 1964, and are entered for consumption on or before August 1, 1964.

	Item	Effective Rates			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
2 (2)	Yeast *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
3 (1)	Biscuits, cakes, puddings and pastry *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
6 (2)	Peanut butter per lb.	£0 0s. 5d.	£0 0s. 4d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.
Ex 14 (1)	Confectionery: Plain or fancy of all kinds, compounded, made or preserved with sugar, sweetened chocolate, n.e.e., sweetmeats, crystallized fruits, candied or preserved ginger and chow-chow:				
	(b) Other *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	or per lb.	£0 0s. 9d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 3d.
			whichever duty shall be the greater		
27 (2)	Pudding and cake powders; jelly powders and squares *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	or per lb.	£0 0s. 9d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 3d.
29	Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles and similar preparations *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
Ex 32	Milk (including cream) condensed or preserved:				
	(a) Full cream:				
	(i) Dried per lb.	£0 0s. 9½d.	£0 0s. 9½d.	£0 0s. 8d.	£0 0s. 8d.
	(b) Skimmed or separated:				
	(i) Dried milk powder in packages not exceeding ten pounds in weight per lb.	£0 0s. 1d.	£0 0s. 1d.	Free	Free
Ex 43	Sugar and sugar substitutes:				
	(b) Golden and maple syrup, and treacle *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
45	Tea per lb.	£0 0s. 9d.	£0 0s. 7d.	£0 0s. 5d.	£0 0s. 5d.
Ex 46	Vegetables:				
	(b) Tinned or otherwise preserved, including grains, fruits and pulses preserved as vegetables, but excluding dried or split pulses:				
	ex (i) Frozen peas and frozen Brussel sprouts *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	or per lb.	£0 1s. 0d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 6d.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	10%
			whichever duty shall be the greater		
	ex (i) Frozen beans and frozen cauliflowers *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
	ex (ii) Tinned: beans, peas and sweet corn *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
Ex 61 (2)	Raw blanketing and raw blanket cloth, n.e.e. *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
	or per lb.	£0 1s. 8d.	£0 1s. 3d.	£0 1s. 3d.	£0 0s. 10d.
			whichever duty shall be the greater		
Ex 63 (1)	Carpets, floor rugs, mats and matting, n.e.e., including underfelt, n.e.e.:				
	(a) Of a free-on-board value of not less than £0 15s. 0d. per square yard and not more than £1 10s. 0d. per square yard *ad val.*	30%	20%	17½%	10%
	and in addition per square yard	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 2s. 0d.	£0 2s. 0d.	£0 2s. 0d.
Ex 65 (e)	Women's and girls' outer garments, n.e.e.:				
	(i) Dresses:				
	(A) Measuring more than 28 inches from shoulder to hem *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
	or per garment	£0 10s. 0d.	£0 7s. 6d.	£0 7s. 6d.	£0 7s. 6d.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	10%
			whichever duty shall be the greater		
	(ii) Blouses of woven material:				
	(A) Of a chest measurement of 30 inches or more *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
	or per garment	£0 4s. 3d.	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 3s. 0d.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	10%
			whichever duty shall be the greater		
	(iii) Skirts:				
	(A) Of a waist measurement of 23 inches or more *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
	or per garment	£0 4s. 3d.	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 3s. 0d.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	10%
			whichever duty shall be the greater		
Ex 65 (f)	(i) Singlets, undervests and similar garments:				
	(A) Of a chest measurement of 30 inches or more but excluding 'T' shirts *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
	or per garment	£0 1s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 7½d.	£0 0s. 7½d.	£0 0s. 5d.
			whichever duty shall be the greater		
	(ii) Other underwear:				
	(A) Men's underpants *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
	or per garment	£0 1s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 7½d.	£0 0s. 7½d.	£0 0s. 5d.
			whichever duty shall be the greater		
Ex 65 (g)	Shirts and jacket shirts:				
	(i) Of woven material, of a chest measurement of 30 inches or more *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
	or per garment	£0 8s. 0d.	£0 5s. 0d.	£0 5s. 0d.	£0 3s. 9d.
			whichever duty shall be the greater		
Ex 65 (j)	Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers, lumber jackets, blouses and similar garments: knitted or crocheted:				
	(i) Of a chest measurement of more than 34 inches *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
	or per garment	£0 4s. 1½d.	£0 2s. 10½d.	£0 2s. 10½d.	£0 2s. 6d.
			whichever duty shall be the greater		
Ex 65 (m)	All other:				
	ex (ii) Pyjamas, nightdresses and nightshirts:				
	(A) Of a chest measurement (pyjama tops, nightdresses or nightshirts) exceeding 32 inches or a waist measurement (trousers, shorts or panties) exceeding 23 inches *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
Ex 70	Socks and stockings:				
	ex (b) Socks and stockings other than ladies' stockings *ad val.*	40%	25%	25%	10%
Ex 73	Millinery, drapery, haberdashery and textile articles of furnishing and napery:				
	(a) Towels; towelling napkins; and towelling, in the piece *ad val.*	40%	32½%	30%	20%
	or per lb.	£0 4s. 0d.	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 3s. 0d.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	2½%	12½%
			whichever duty shall be the greater		
	(c) Bed sheets *ad val.*	40%	32½%	30%	20%
	or per square yard of material	£0 0s. 9d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 6d.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	2½%	12½%
			whichever duty shall be the greater		
	(d) (i) Textile *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%
Ex 102 (c)	(i) Billycans, of a diameter of not less than 12 centimetres and not more than 24 centimetres *ad val.*	40%	32½%	30%	20%
	(ii) Saucepans and stewpans, whether or not bellied:				
	(A) Of a capacity not exceeding 6 imperial pints *ad val.*	40%	32½%	30%	20%
	(B) Of a capacity exceeding 6 imperial pints *ad val.*	40%	32½%	30%	20%
	(iii) Teapots, of a capacity not exceeding 6 imperial pints *ad val.*	40%	32½%	30%	20%
122 (2)	Windows and doors, insect screens and window and door frames: metal *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
133 (2)	Hoes *ad val.*	30%	20%	15%	15%
Ex 134 (f)	Piping and tubing, other, in the length, n.e.e., and part circle culverts:				
	(i) Flexible plastic piping of an internal diameter not exceeding 2½ inches *ad val.*	25%	20%	15%	15%

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, continued

	Item	Effective Rates			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Ex 154	Radio, wireless and electrical sound reproducing and recording apparatus, including radar and television apparatus, and accessories, but not including batteries:				
	(b) (i) Broadcast receivers (excluding crystal sets with a value for duty purposes not exceeding £1 0s. 0d.), radio gramophones, record players, amplifiers: transistor type; and car radios *ad val.*	35%	25%	25%	10%
	and in addition per each	£2 0s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d.
	(ii) Chassis (as defined) whether or not incorporating other parts:				
	(B) Other chassis . . . . . *ad val.*	35%	25%	25%	10%
	and in addition per each	£2 0s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d.
206	Soaps of all kinds and substitutes therefor, including synthetic detergents and scouring powders:				
	(a) Toilet soap in tablet form containing more than 62% of fatty acid . . . . *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
	or per 100 lb.	£0 15s. 0d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 8s. 4d.
		whichever duty shall be the greater, and in addition:			
	per lb.	£0 0s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 0½d.
	(b) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
	or per 100 lb.	£0 15s. 0d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 8s. 4d.
		whichever duty shall be the greater, and in addition			
	per lb.	£0 0s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 0½d.
Ex 253	Hose: leather, canvas, rubber, or substitutes therefor:				
	(a) Plastic garden hose of an internal diameter not exceeding 1¼ inches . . . *ad val.*	25%	20%	15%	15%
Ex 260	Rubber tyres and tubes:				
	(a) (i) Tyres, pneumatic, bicycle, including the immediate wrapper . . . . per lb.	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 1s. 0d.	£0 1s. 0d.	£0 0s. 9d.
	(v) Tyres, pneumatic, other, including the immediate wrapper and flaps:				
	ex (L) Other:				
	Designed for wheels classed as having a rim of 13 inches, in sizes 600, 650, 670, 725 and 1100; designed for wheels classed as having a rim of 14 inches, in sizes 640 and 750; designed for wheels classed as having a rim of 15 inches, in sizes 520/525/560, 650/670, 670, 700/760, 710, 750 and 750/800/820; designed for wheels classed as having a rim of 16 inches, in sizes 475/500/525, 500, 500/525, 550 and 825; designed for wheels classed as having a rim of 17 inches, in sizes 475/500 and 500; designed for wheels classed as having a rim of 19 inches, in sizes 275, 300, 325 and 350; designed for wheels classed as having a rim of 22 inches, in size 1000; in metric sizes, known as: 5·0–15, 155–355, 165–380 and 185–380; in sizes and marked 145 x 13, 670/725–13, 700/725 x 13, 700 x 13, 10·50–13, 600 x 14, 165 x 15, 165 x 15–165 x 380, 185 x 15, 185 x 15–185 x 380, 500/525/560–15, 560 x 15, 29 x 7/7·50–15, 145 x 330X, 125/440 x 12 and D22Y . . . . . per lb.	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 1s. 6d.	£0 1s. 6d.	£0 0s. 9d.
	(b) Tubes, n.e.e.:				
	(i) Bicycle . . . . . per lb.	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 1s. 0d.	£0 1s. 0d.	£0 0s. 9d.
	(ii) Other:				
	ex (L) Other:				
	Designed for wheels classed as having a rim of 13 inches, in size 560/600; designed for wheels classed as having a rim of 14 inches, in size 800/850; designed for wheels classed as having a rim of 15 inches, in sizes 475/500, 500, 500/520, 670, 750 and 750/800/820; designed for wheels classed as having a rim of 16 inches, in sizes 475, 475/500/525, 500, 550, 600, 650/760, 750/820 and 825; designed for wheels classed as having a rim of 17 inches, in size 475/500; designed for wheels having a rim of 18 inches, in size 525/550; designed for wheels classed as having a rim of 19 inches, in sizes 275, 300/325 and 350/400; designed for wheels classed as having a rim of 20 inches, in sizes 1200, A20 and C20; in metric sizes, known as: 155–380, 165–380, 17–380, 155/165–400 and 185–400; in sizes and marked 27 x 6, 600–12, 670/725–13, 670, 700/725–13, 700–13, 600–14, 5·0/520–15, 500/525/560–15–165/380, 560–15, 5·20–15/5·0–15/5·5–15/145 x 380, 29 x 7/7·50–15, 650/670/710–15, 650/670/700/710/760–15, 145–330, 165–400, 475/500–18/19, 450–18/19 and 525/550–19–600/650–18/19 . . . . . per lb.	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 1s. 6d.	£0 1s. 6d.	£0 0s. 9d.
Ex 297	Stationery, n.e.e.:				
	(c) (i) Ball point pens and ball point pen barrels . . . . . *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%
	or per pen or barrel	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	2½%	12½%
		whichever duty shall be the greater			

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

NOTE: The duties appearing in the Customs Tariff, insofar as they apply to the goods appearing in this Schedule, are suspended to an extent sufficient to reduce such duties to the effective rates shown below, provided that the goods have been grown, produced or manufactured in the territories specified in the Second Schedule above and that such goods have been dispatched to Southern Rhodesia before February 28, 1964, and are entered for consumption on or before August 31, 1964.

	Item	Effective Rates			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Ex 65	Clothing, the cloth content (excluding collar and cuff interlinings) of which, except in the case of overcoats, consists entirely of pure silk piece-goods:				
	(e) Women's and girls' outer garments, n.e.e.:				
	(i) Dresses:				
	(A) Measuring more than 28 inches from shoulder to hem . . . . *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
	or per garment	£0 10s. 0d.	£0 7s. 6d.	£0 7s. 6d.	£0 7s. 6d.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	10%	10%
		whichever duty shall be the greater			
	(f) (ii) Other underwear:				
	ex (A) Men's underpants . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
	or per garment	£0 1s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 7½d.	£0 0s. 5d.	£0 0s. 5d.
		whichever duty shall be the greater			
	(g) Shirts:				
	(i) Of woven material, of a chest measurement of 30 inches or more . . . *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
	or per garment	£0 8s. 0d.	£0 5s. 0d.	£0 3s. 9d.	£0 3s. 9d.
		whichever duty shall be the greater			
	(m) All other:				
	(ii) Pyjamas, nightdresses and nightshirts:				
	(A) Of a chest measurement (pyjama tops, nightdresses or nightshirts) exceeding 32 inches or a waist measurement (trousers, shorts or panties) exceeding 23 inches . . *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
Ex 73 (d)	Other, n.e.e.:				
	ex (i) Measuring tapes, textile; tablecloths and table napkins manufactured wholly of flax or from cloth containing 100% of flax; textile sets for dressing tables. . . . . *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%

Countries grouped by continents

The use of an alphabetical sequence as an easy reference has been found impracticable in the compilation of the Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations of overseas countries. Every attempt is made therefore to group countries by Continents as far as possible. The leading notice is selected on the basis of its overall importance to traders. The fact that a country occasionally appears out of context arises from technical modifications unavoidable in the making-up of these pages.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Liquidation of Indian assets

H.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenco Marques have reported that the impending liquidation of the following Indian businesses has been announced. Claims against their assets must be submitted by April 13.

District of Lourenco Marques

Dayal Devkaram, Dayabhai Ratanji, Hargovan Dayabhai, Hiralal Nanjee, Pradam Nauki, Jima Kassam, Jamnadas Gokaldas, Nattalai Liladhar, Baboo Liladhar, Hirji Liladhar, Valabhdas Maganlal, Jamnadas Liladhar, Jervantray Jamnadas, Jessang Devraj, Jamnadas Gordhandas, Bhagvanji Jamnadas, Jentilal Jamnadas, Maganlal Jamnadas, Jesang Gordhandas, Valgi Manji, Premji Manji, Jamnadas Gokaldas Saujani, Nathalal Gokaldas, Jamnadas Liladhar, Jamkurbai Premji, Ismail Mamade, Kakoo Nathurandas, Shantabai Kakoo, Kanji Jetha, Rasiklal Kanji, Gopaldas Tulshidas, Kantilal Gopaldas, Karsanji Boolabhai, Gopalbhai Lakubhai, Khima Ranchor, Nara Ranchor, Kanji Govindji, Mithal Khushai, Khushal Madhave, Mulji Chita, Gopal Moti, Motiram Kesur, Hargivan Kesur, Nassi Naran, Mamade Ismael Hassa, Sulaiman Muhamad, Abdul Ralim Muhamad, Mohanlal Valabhdas, Damodar Mohanlal, Maganlal Dhanji, Vrajlal Maganlal, Manilal Makan, Vallabhai Makan, Narotamo Valabdas, Ramcunvan Devraj, Morarjeee Naranjee, Naran Hansrjee, Bhagbhai Naranji, Khand Bhaga Naran, Nathu Amandji, Amratlal Anandji, Paragji Vassangy, Maribhai Lallobhai, Dhiroobhai Lallobhai, Popatlal Vassanji, Valabdas Maghji, Keshavji Devshi, Pema Ticam, Magan Pema, Daya Pema, Indulal Parshotam, Manibai Premji, Popatlal Jesang, Valabdas Khimji, Ravjee Madhavjee, Kantilal Gokaldas, Ravjee Chana, Jaga Chana, Rama Jivan, Parshotam Morar, Ranchordas Vassanji, Haridas Vassanji, Ramalaxmi Tribhovana, Rama Morar, Bhika Pareji, Kanji Bhana, Ambaram Bhanji, Valabh Vamali, Sundarjee Ranchordas, Manjulabai Motibai, Ratilal Ranchordas, Prabudas Ranchordas, Dwarkadas Ranchordas, Khimji Ranchordas, Valgi Kalidas, Tulsidas Valji, Chumlal Valji, Gordandas Gokaldas, Kesharbai Khimji, Odhavji Vasanji Chottai, Manibai Odhavji Chottai, Ruxmani Pranlal Dhupelia, Vallabh Rama, Shanti Vallabh Rama, Valabhadas Kakoobhai, Jairambhai Dhavji, Valabhdas Khinji, Shantabhai Vithaldas, Mabrilal Velgy, Premji Velgy, Pivan Velgy, Velgy Rhangy, Vassanjee Dhangy, Nandi Vagha Vassan, Vanmaly Haragy, Valab Vanmaly, Govind Prema, Ranchordji Kassanji, Maganlal Anandji, Dulab Naram, Kasam Naranjee.

District of Gaza

Ranchordas Mulgi, Kassibai Otamchande, Zaverchande Ragnath, Nautamlal Umiashanker.

District of Zambezia

Amina Ally Zagde.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2340).

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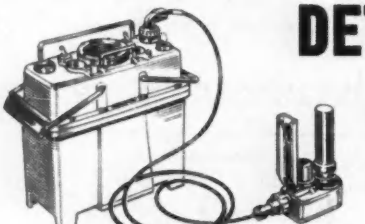

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Further Liquidation of Indian assets

H.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenco Marques have reported that the impending liquidation of the following Indian businesses has been announced. Claims against their assets must be submitted by April 20, 1964.

District of Lourenco Marques

Ranchhodjee Jivanjee; Govindji Mararjee; Puspaben Morarjee; Kantaben Morarjee; Diwali Hirá Parmar; Kantilal Hirá; Taraben Hirá; Hansraj Kakoobhai; Mangane Soma ou Mangalal Somabhai; Chhana Babar; Parbhu Babar Dullabh; Ismael Mohamed; Narandas Chandiram; Rukibhai Narandas Chandiram.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2340).

EQUATORIAL AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION

Common External Tariff (including the Republic of Cameroon)

THE *Journal Officiel* of the Central African Republic of February 1, 1964, published two further decrees issued by the Joint Equatorial African Customs Union – Cameroon Commission relative to the Customs duties of member-countries.

The first announced that products under tariff numbers 27-10, 27-11, 27-14, 27-15 and 27-16 (petroleum and shale oils and various preparations therefrom) shall continue to benefit by suspension from payment of duties due in the tariff.

The second announcement concerns List B of the Customs Union tariff, and advises that duties are fixed at the rate of 40 per cent of those shown in the common external tariff for 1964 except for the following:

Stockfish and clipfish of tariff numbers 03.02 – 12 and 13.

Other woven fabrics of cotton, unbleached of tariff numbers 55-09-01, 02, 51, 52 and 90, for imports into the Federal Republic of Cameroon only.

Other woven fabrics of cotton, unbleached, of tariff numbers 55-09-06, 56 and 90,

for all of which the duties are fixed at 20 per cent of those shown in the common external tariff. In this connection, please refer to the previous notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 20, 1963 (page 656).

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

SOUTH AFRICA

Import control

NOTICE WAS GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 8, 1963 (page 1058) of the initial import quotas for 1964.

Telegraphic advice has now been received of a second issue of permits which will bring the 1964 level of issues for Group B consumer goods to 10 per cent more than that for 1963.

Permits for Group A consumer goods are to be issued freely, except for cutlery, crockery, domestic sewing machines and pianos. Permits for the latter items will be issued to bring the 1964 issues up to 10 per cent more than the 1963 level.

Initial issues for consumer goods for new retail businesses will be £3,000, and for new wholesale businesses they will be £5,000.

It is also understood that certain items have been removed from the Restricted List. The details are not yet available, but will be given in the *Board of Trade Journal* when received.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (ANGOLA)

Import licensing

EXPORTERS MAY LIKE to be reminded that licences must be obtained for imports into Angola. It is of particular importance that exporters should ensure that import licences have been obtained before shipments are made.

NYASALAND

Customs tariff change

A COPY has been received of Nyasaland Government Notice No. 102, dated February 28, which serves to amend the Customs Tariff as follows:

	Item	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
74	Nets and netting: By the deletion of sub-paragraph (b) and the substitution therefor of: (b) Fishing, not being sports goods: (i) Manufactured from man-made fibre or a mixture of natural and man-made fibre where the latter exceeds 5% by weight of the total *ad val.*	25%	20%	15%	15%
	(ii) Other . . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free

JORDAN

Customs tariff

THE FOLLOWING amendments have been made to the Jordan Customs Tariff:

No.	Article	Unit	Rate
15/7/d	Sulphur oil	*Ad val.*	1%
15/7/g	Olive oil:		
	(1) For soap industry	*Ad val.*	1%
	(2) Others	*Ad val.*	25%
32/9	Varnishes and lacquers, etc.	*Ad val.*	30%
39/2/b/1	Polyethylene rolls for bag and water pipe making	*Ad val.*	25%
84/20 (a)	Spring balances	*Ad val.*	15%
84/20 (b)	Weighing machines	*Ad val.*	15%
84/20 (c)	Others	*Ad val.*	15%

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Tariff Section, Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

ALGERIA

The National Trading Office (ONACO)

PREVIOUS NOTICES in the *Board of Trade Journal* have given details of commodities, the import and export of which are exclusively handled by the above-named organization.

The Algerian *Journal Officiel* of January 31, 1964, has published a decree which gives the sole control of trade in wines and their derivatives to ONACO. The products concerned are those covered by tariff numbers 22-04, 05, 06, 08, 09 and 10.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

TUNISIA

Suspension of customs duties on sugar

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of February 14/18, 1964, published a decree announcing the temporary suspension of customs duties on sugar.

An announcement was also made notifying that as from January 1, 1964, the compensatory tax levied on sugar imported into Tunisia is also suspended.

Duty-Free quota of nitrate-fertilizers

THE *Journal Officiel* of January 31/February 4, 1964, contained a decree stipulating that the amount of pure nitrogen to be imported free of customs duty under the form of nitrate-fertilizers has been fixed at 2,500 tons for 1964.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The C.O.I. are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office:

NORTHERN: Mr. I. White Shand, Prudhoe House, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Newcastle 28543 – Telex 53277).
EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. T. J. Hunt, 42 Eastgate, Leeds, 2. (Leeds 30474 – Telex 55119).
NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, Walton House, Granby Street, Nottingham. (Nottingham 46221 – Telex 37572).
EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. Cambridge 58951 – Telex 81187).
LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. A. E. Hunt, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 2345 – Telex 22737/8).
SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Government Building No. 3, Whiteknights, Reading. (Reading 61122. Telex 84126 – "for C.O.I.").
SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, 61/63 Queens Road, Bristol, 8. (Bristol 293761/2 – Telex 44203).
MIDLAND: Mr. R. Dean, Windsor House, Temple Row, Birmingham, 2. (Central 7234/9 – Telex 33376).
NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Coronation House, 1 New Brown Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 2286 – Telex 66199).
SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. (Edinburgh Waverley 2501).
ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Government Information Service, Stormont, Belfast. (Belfast 63210).
WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, 42 Park Place, Cardiff. (Cardiff 30441 – Telex 49327).

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BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION

Import duty tariff quotas

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of March 6, 1964 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 50 of March 10), contains an addition to the list of goods to be admitted free or at a reduced rate of import duty, during 1964, up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non-EEC** countries. Goods imported under a duty tariff quota may **not** be re-exported from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the condition in which they were imported.

Addition

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)		Duty-free or Reduced Duty (Per cent)	
		OLD (Prior to Jan. 1, 1964)	NEW (From Jan. 1, 1964)	OLD (Prior to Jan. 1, 1964)	NEW (From Jan. 1, 1964)
76.01 A	Unwrought aluminium . .	—	13,500*	—	5

* Quota for the period from December 1, 1963, to December 31, 1964 (inclusive.)

A previous notice on the Belgo-Luxembourg Import Duty Tariff Quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 6, 1964, page 536.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Rules of Competition—Article 85 (1) of the Treaty of Rome

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* dated March 13, contains the texts of announcements made by the Commission of the European Economic Community relating to applications submitted by two Community concerns for 'negative clearance' in respect of arrangements they have with firms either within or outside the Community.

The applications have been made under Article 2 of the Council's Regulation No. 17 and in accordance with Article 19 (3) of Regulation No. 17 the Commission invites interested third countries to submit their observations within one month from March 13. (Unofficial translations of Articles 85-89 of the Treaty of Rome and of Regulation No. 17 were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 9, 1962, page 514).

Particulars of the announcements mentioned above may be obtained, if required, from Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877. Ext. 2355/6).

Tariffs in the European Economic Community

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* dated March 10, contains the text of a Decision taken by the Council of the European Economic Community to suspend temporarily the Common Tariff for the following item.

Tariff Heading	Description of Goods	Common Tariff
17.03	Molasses, whether or not decolorized: (B) Other: (IV) Not specified	Total suspension until September 30, 1964.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Tariff review

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY of the Irish Republic have announced that they will undertake a review of the Customs duties on some shirts, cutlery, wood chipboard and sole leather.

A more detailed notice will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 3.

THE NETHERLANDS

Import duty tariff quotas

A NETHERLANDS Ministerial Order No. D4/1567 of March 3, 1964 (*Nederlandse Staatscourant* No. 44 of March 3), contains additions (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free or at a reduced rate of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non-EEC** countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may **not** be re-exported from The Netherlands before they have undergone some form of further manufacture or treatment. (Cleaning, sifting, washing, dyeing, bottling, packing in bags, affixing labels, etc., will not be regarded as having been further manufactured or treated.)

The Order came into force on March 5, 1964.

Additions

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)		Duty-free or Reduced Duty (Per cent)	
		OLD (Prior to Jan. 1, 1964)	NEW (From Jan. 1, 1964)	OLD (Prior to Jan. 1, 1964)	NEW (From Jan. 1, 1964)
76.01 A	Unwrought aluminium . .	—	10,800*	—	5
78.01 A	Unwrought lead . . .	35,700	20,000†	Free	Free
79.01 A	Unwrought zinc . . .	8,050	5,000†	Free	Free

* Quota for the period from December 1, 1963, to December 31, 1964 (inclusive).
† Quota for the first half of 1964.

A previous notice on The Netherlands Import Duty Tariff quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 20, pages 646-647.

ITALY

Duty reductions and suspensions

PRESIDENTIAL DECREES Nos. 23 and 24 of February 7, and February 18, respectively, published in the Italian *Gazetta Ufficiale*, of February 22, 1964, announce the following suspensions on reductions of duty for imports from non-EEC countries.

Duty suspension:

Tariff Heading	Commodity
26.01 E	Lead ores
26.01 F	Zinc ores

Duty-free or reduced duty quotas for 1964:

Tariff Heading	Commodity	Amount of Quota	Rate of Duty
ex 03.01 B-I-b-2	Tunny fish, fresh or frozen, for the canning industry . . .	25,000 tons	Exempt
03.02 A-I-b-2-bb	Codfish, including stockfish and baccala . . .	34,000 tons	Exempt
03.02 A-IIa-2-bb	Fillets of codfish, including stockfish and baccala . . .	2,000 tons	3%
ex 07.01 A-I-a	Seed potatoes of the Krasava, Akersegen, Sieglinde, Majestic and Kennebec varieties . . .	9,000 tons	1·5%
09.01 A-I-a	Coffee, unroasted, not freed of caffeine	530,014 quintals	65 Lire per Kg. net
09.01 A-I-b	Coffee, unroasted, freed of caffeine .	252 quintals	100 Lire per Kg. net
ex 12.03 A	Sugar beet seed of the Eagle Hill, Maribo, Janaz, Saros and Bauczinski varieties	1,000 tons	2·2%
17.03 B-II	Sugar cane molasses containing less than 63% of saccharose (calculated on the dry product) for the manufacture of coffee substitutes . .	3,000 tons	Exempt
73.02 E-I-e-1	Ferro-chrome with a carbon content of up to 0·1% for direct use by industry	4,000 tons	Exempt

Correction: The Notice regarding Global Quotas for Cork (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 13, page 610) should read: Which is an increase of 25,000 quintals over 1963.

Compensatory levy on carbon sulphide

The compensatory levy on imports of carbon sulphide (Tariff Heading 28.15.B), imposed by Presidential Decree No. 530 of June 5, 1962 and successively extended to December 7, 1963, is further extended to March 31, 1964. During this last period the levy is reduced to Lire 1351.50 per 100 Kg.

CANADA

Extra freight costs borne by British exporters

THE CANADIAN Department of National Revenue have informed the British Trade Commissioner in Ottawa that in cases where, in order to meet a delivery commitment, an exporter sends goods by air rather than sea and absorbs the difference between the surface and air transport charges himself, it is considered that anti-dumping duty is not applicable, provided responsibility for the delay in shipment which necessitates the goods being sent by air rests entirely with the exporter.

The same principle applies to freight charges paid by the exporter on replacement shipments of goods where the original goods were damaged in transit, or where the original order was short-shipped or the wrong goods were sent.

In such cases the invoice should bear a statement to the effect that the additional special freight charges, which have been prepaid, would be prepaid in similar circumstances in the domestic market, e.g. for express delivery where air transport would be inapplicable.

JAMAICA

Import licensing arrangements

THE LIST of exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 28, 1961, page 1044) is further amended by:

(A) the **deletion** of item 87 and the **substitution** of item 87. Ceramic Tableware as follows:

	£ s. d.	
1. Plate (Bread and Butter, side) not exceeding	11 10	per doz. c.i.f.
2. Plate (Tea, salad) not exceeding	15 10	„ „ „
3. Plate (Breakfast/Dessert) not exceeding	19 10	„ „ „
4. Plate (Dinner) not exceeding	1 3 9	„ „ „
5. Plate (Rim Soup) not exceeding	1 2 0	„ „ „
6. Dish/Platter (Oval) 12in. x 13½in. not exceeding	4 0 9	„ „ „
7. Dish/Platter (Oval) 15in. not exceeding	5 15 6	„ „ „
8. Sauce Boat (Handled no stand) not exceeding	5 9	each c.i.f.
9. Puree Bowl (Sauce Boat, Gravy Boat – No Stand – unhandled) not exceeding	18 6	per doz. c.i.f.
10. Ladle not exceeding	1 1 0	„ „ „
11. Puree Bowl Stand not exceeding	10 6	„ „ „
12. Oval Vegetable or Cover Dish not exceeding	15 6	each c.i.f.
13. Open Scallop (Salad Bowl, Rice Bowl, Coupe Shape) not exceeding	2 10 0	per doz. c.i.f.
14. Fruit Saucer (Rice Bowl, Dessert Bowl, Coupe Shape) not exceeding	9 3	„ „ „
15. Fruit Rim not exceeding	13 9	„ „ „
16. Tea Cup and Saucer not exceeding	1 2 10	„ „ „
Cup only not exceeding	14 7	„ „ „
Saucer only not exceeding	8 3	„ „ „
17. After Dinner Coffee Cup and Saucer not exceeding	17 0	„ „ „
Cup only not exceeding	10 6	„ „ „
Saucer only not exceeding	6 6	„ „ „
18. Tea or Coffee Pot – 24s (6 cup size) not exceeding	8 6	„ „ „
19. Cream Jug – 10oz. not exceeding	3 6	each c.i.f.
20. Covered Sugar Dish not exceeding	3 0	„ „ „
21. Porridge Bowl (Coupe Shape, Oatmeal) not exceeding	14 6	per doz. c.i.f.
22. Salt and Pepper shakers not exceeding	18 0	„ „ „
23. Covered Butter Dish	8 6	each c.i.f.

(B) the **addition** of the following new item:

90. Machinery (including injection moulds) capable of being used for the manufacture of all types of water-boots of rubber or synthetic materials.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471)

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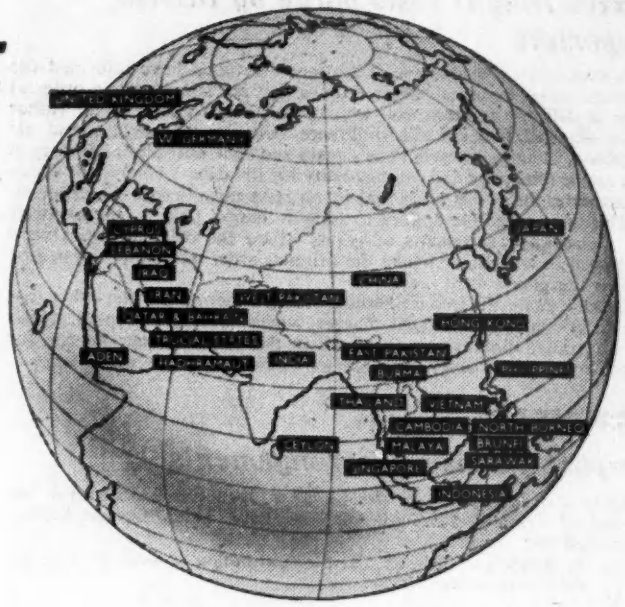

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B·A·T

REPORT 1963

PROFIT SUMMARY	1963 £ millions	1962
Group Profit before Taxation ...	74.3	69.9
Group Profit after Taxation ...	36.1	35.2
B A T's Interest therein	32.2	31.2
Retained by Subsidiaries	18.1	18.2
B A T Net Profit (including dividends from Subsidiaries) ...	14.1	13.0
Dividends	12.5	11.4
GROUP NET ASSETS	370.5	352.0

If you would like a copy of the Report & Accounts for 1963 and a copy of Sir Duncan Oppenheim's speech at the Annual General Meeting held on 19th March, 1964, please write to the Secretary at 7 Millbank, London S.W.1

Extracts from Sir Duncan Oppenheim's speech:

Group sales for the three months to December 1963 were higher than for the same period of the previous year, largely due to the continuing progress of Brown & Williamson. This overall increase was eliminated by a reduction in sales in January and February, partly due to the impact of the U.S. Surgeon-General's Report and partly due to political, economic and commercial circumstances in various parts of the world, particularly in certain Central and South American countries and parts of Asia.

Due to the uncertainties arising from the publication of the Surgeon-General's Report, the disturbed political situation in a number of our markets and the general uncertainty about taxation, it is more than ordinarily difficult to forecast the current year's results. Certainly I shall not attempt to forecast the Group Trading Profit. Present indications are that the direct profit of the Holding Company is not likely to be much different from that of the previous year and that we can expect somewhat larger dividends from certain of our subsidiary companies. Provided economic conditions do not impede the remittance of dividends by certain other companies and there is no drastic change in the rate or basis of United Kingdom taxation, I expect the share of the Group Net Profit dealt with in the accounts of British-American Tobacco Company Limited itself to be somewhat higher and, if my expectations are realised, it is not unreasonable to expect the total dividend on the Ordinary Capital to be maintained.

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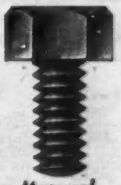

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BARBADOS

Exemptions from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of an order which amends the Second Schedule to the Barbados Customs Tariff (Table of Exemptions from Import Duty) by the insertion of the following new paragraph:

> 'All articles, including Vehicles imported by or on behalf of the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation, to be used exclusively for the purposes and the objects of the said Corporation and not for sale, on the certificate to that effect by the General Manager or Secretary of the said Corporation.'

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Customs tariff and trade plan

A COPY OF a new edition of the Korean Customs Tariff, based on the Brussels Nomenclature, has been received from H.M. Embassy in Seoul. Also recently received is a copy of the Korean Trade Plan for the first half of 1964.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

SOUTH VIETNAM

French imports

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* for March 6, 1964, the recent *Communiqué* issued by the Vietnamese Ministry of National Econ-

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omy prohibiting imports from France was publicized. Further to this a recent *Communiqué* from the Official Vietnamese Government News Agency has announced that import licences for motor car spare parts, particularly accessories for taxi cabs, would still be granted. Vietnamese importers may continue to make use of foreign exchange quotas contributed to them to import these commodities from France as before.

AUSTRALIA

Tariff Board Inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister of Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of **electro-static air or gas filters and parts operating at voltages up to 20KV.** (Tariff Item 180 (F)).

This reference has been made as a result of representations by local manufacturers.

Details of the Tariff Item under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
180	(F) N.E.I. but not including brasswork, bronzework and gunmetal work for general engineering and plumb- and other trades	17½%	42½% Primage duty	42½%
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities not later than **April 13**. Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. C.R.E. 3775/64.

Hong Kong patents and trade marks fees revised

THE Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules, 1964, which came into operation in Hong Kong on March 1, 1964, alter some of the fees payable in trade marks proceedings and make a number of minor amendments to the Trade Marks Rules. The Registration of United Kingdom Patents (Fees) (Amendment) Rules, 1964, also came into operation on March 1, 1964, and vary the fees payable in connection with the registration of patents.

Copies of the Rules may be inspected in the Patent Office Library Annexe, Chancery House, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Balance of payments (Q)	10 Jan. 1964
Business names registered (A)	7 Feb. 1964
Capital expenditure:	
By industry – provisional (Q)	6 Mar. 1964
– final (Q)	24 Jan. 1964
Distributive and service trades (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Expected capital expenditure (6-M)	17 Jan. 1964
Cars and commercial vehicles (M)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	13 Mar. 1964
Chemical industries production (6-M)	1 Nov. 1963
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	31 Jan. 1964
New companies registered (M)	20 Mar. 1964
Property companies	20 Dec. 1963
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	This week
Production, exports and orders (M)	This week
Film industry:	
British film fund agency returns (M)	28 Feb. 1964
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	20 Mar. 1964
Registrations of films (A)	28 Feb. 1964
Trends in film going (A)	1 Mar. 1963
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	28 June 1963
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	14 Feb. 1964
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	27 Sept. 1963
World trade and production (Q)	14 Feb. 1964
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Trade by air (6-M)	15 Nov. 1963
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	13 Mar. 1964
Value of overseas trade (M)	This week
Gold and dollar reserves (M)	13 Mar. 1964
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	6 Mar. 1964
Business (M)	6 Mar. 1964
Industrial building:	
Provisional figures (Q)	31 Jan. 1964
Industrial production:	
Census, first results (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	19 July 1963
Transactions (Q)	This week
Investments and earnings overseas (A)	15 Nov. 1963
Passenger movement to and from UK (Q)	24 Jan. 1964
Pensions funds:	
Assets (A)	26 July 1963
Transactions (Q)	13 Dec. 1963
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	6 Mar. 1964
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Shipping movement at UK ports (Q)	13 Dec. 1963
Stocks:	
Manufacturers and distributors (Q)	6 Mar. 1964
Retail (M)	20 Mar. 1964
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	20 Mar. 1964
Man-made fibres production (M)	6 Mar. 1964
Wholesale houses sales (M)	20 Mar. 1964
Wool and cotton output (M)	20 Mar. 1964
Tourist traffic (M)	14 Feb. 1964
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	21 Feb. 1964
Index nos. (M)	13 Mar. 1964

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	31 Jan. 1964
Board of Trade Addresses	28 Feb. 1964
Board of Trade Regional Organizations	21 Feb. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	31 Jan. 1964
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	6 Dec. 1963
United States Consular Offices in the UK	21 July 1961

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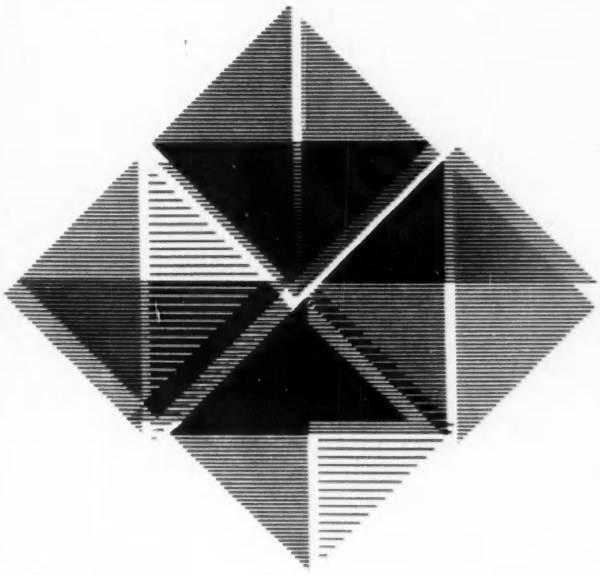

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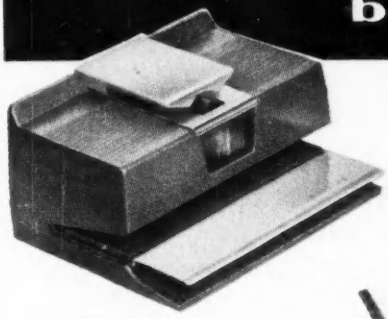

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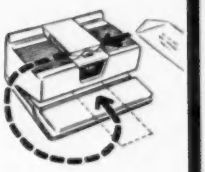

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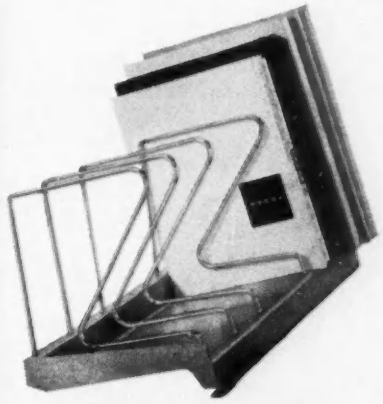

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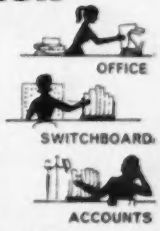

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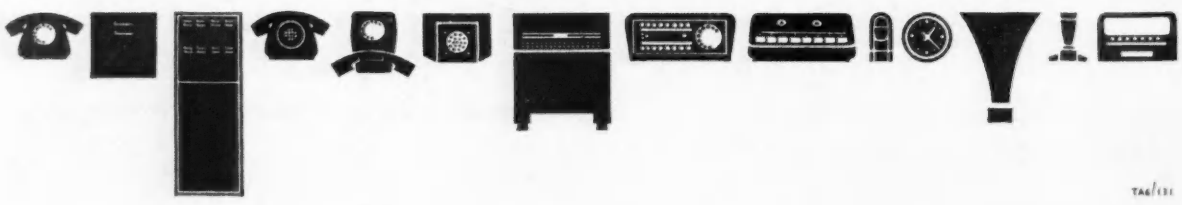

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